To the People of Kentucky.

FELLOW CITIZENS-I come before you in

desire to submit, briefly as possible unthe close examination and strict scrutiny of an enlightened, just, and brave people, es-

Cause of truth.

While at my home, enjoying the holiday interval of Congress, I received the following letter from Goyernor J. W. Stevenson: [Strictly confidential.]

"Hon. T. L. Jones." This letter accounts for my luckless visit

to Frankfort and the gubernatorial mansion on the evening of the 8th of January last, as it also may appear to some as the prelude to a sequel in which, if there has been a contrivance, the contriver should be engulfed for all I arrived at Frankfort in the afternoon of

the 8th, registered my name at the Capitol' Hotel, and shortly after, accompanied by a friend, went straightway to the executive office on Main street. After sitting with the Governor an hour or more I arose to return to my hotel, when he insisted that I should be his guest, that he had a room prepared for me, and he immediately went to the hotel, took my portemanteau in his hand, and escorted me to the mansion. Being shown to a room, I remained a short time, then went back to the hotel to see some friends, and when I returned to the mansion the company had assembled and the supper was going on. Here I met many old friends, and conversed with them, upon general topics. At the end of the table I well remember meeting Mr. S. F. J. Trabue; we took wine to-gether, and tasked probably ten or twelve minutes. The subject of the race for Congress in his District was mentioned. He said he expected to be a candidate, and asked me if I thought Mr. Beck would be, Mr. Beck's course in Cougress was spoken of, and some of his votes as differing with mine and others of the Kentucky delegation, as were also his social relations with Butler and other radical members. I distinctly recollect Mr. Trabue saying that he would 'pitch into" Mr Beck. The Burbridge matter I am ned, because I had never Leard Mr. Beck's name connected with it either here at Washington, or elsewhere. I had no conversation of any length with any member or members of the Legislature, except that of the usual salutations among gentlemen on such an occasion, and the name of Burbridge and

the Barbridge affair was not mentioned or thought of by me until the banquet was over and the guests had departed. About lo'clock, as well as I can remember, the Governor escorted me to my chamber, then Sunday morning. Here we sat down, and after much talk, almost entirely his own, telling me of his senatorial contest, who were his friends, who his enemies, often using the names of McCreery and Beck, (and here I discovered sparks of unkindness or jealousy;) he at length asked me, "what about that Bur-bridge matter?" and what I knew about Burbridge being recommended by any of the Kentucky delegation. I told him all I knew about it was what Colonel Blanton Duncan said to me, then describing Colonel Duncan's interview with me substantially, just as I have done whenever the matter has been spoken of and as I have narrated it in my letters There could have been no upon the subject. misunderstanding, for my language was emphatic, and no second question was put to me on the subject. I cannot forget, however, that the Governor said, in speaking of those members of the Legislature from McCreery's region of the State who had voted for him that if McCreery's friends had made war upon them he would place into their hands all the material he could with which to de fend and maintain themselves. This conver

sation lasted till between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, when the Governor bade me good night and withdrew to his own chamber The next day, or that day rather, we breakfasted late, and the Governor and I went to church together. After church he accompanied me to the residence of Colonel Grant Green, a connection of mine, with whom I had an engagement to dine. He sat with the family a short time in the parlor and left. After dinner I passed an hour and a half or two hours in the room of Senator Martin and Representative Lowe, who were boarding with Colonel Green. About dark I took leave of the family, and Colonel Green went with me to see my old friend and partner. Hon. George R. McKee, of Garrard, and Dr. Dillie, of Harrison, who were rooming together We sat and talked for half an hour or more, when Colonel Green and I left, he going to his home and I to the Capitol Hotel, where I took tea with Mr. J. C. Demoss, the Representative of my own county. I mention these visits and interviews, as the only ones to or with any members of the Legislature during my stay in Frankfort, and I call upon one or all these gentlemen to state whether the Bur bridge matter was mentioned at all; and, if so, by whom, and what was said. I have no collection that any allusion was made to About 9 o'clock I returned to the Governor's mansion, and on entering the parlor found himself and a young gentleman conversing apart, as I thought, with his oldest daughter, and perhaps another lady, the wife of a friend of ours, then on a visit to the Governor's family. I believe I was introduced to the young gentleman, Mr. Castleman, but have no recollection that a word passed beSilvertooth, Mr. Holt and General Hewitt tween as during the evening. The conversation was on general topics, and chiefly, almost entirely indeed, at least that heard me, between the Governor and myself. The young gentleman and the Governor's daughter soon withdrew to the next room. I was greatly surprised when the Governor, in his last communication, attempted to locate Burbridge matter that I made to him in the our conversation on the Burbridge matter in letter above, and made to him on the night of his parlor, and in presence of the persons nam-ed. I have no recollection that the subject of the 18th March, and, indeed, the one was there mentioned at all. It is not possible, however, that it might have been alluded to; but one thing I know is impossible, that however or by whom alluded to, I could never have said that I had seen any petition for Burbridge, much less certain names up-on it, because it would have been an untruth, but I received the anonymous letter which on it, because it would have been an untruth, and I had no earthly motive in saying it. About the hour of 11 the Governor accompanied me again to my bed room, and sat down and talked as on the night previous, at least two hours or more. No turther mention of the Burbridge matter, but the Senatorial contest and other subjects occupied until our eyes were weary, and the Governor departed with another kind "good night."

WERKLY MAYSVILLE BAG

VOLUME LII.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1870.

The next morning, after a hurried breakfast he walked with me to the cars and bade me adieu. Had anticipations and designs been accomplished, or had they vanished without an established basis? We shall see. REPLY OF HON. THOS. L. JONES I have been thus particular in describing

this visit to Frankfort and the executive mansion that the public may be better able o place a just estimate upon the Governor's Statement and argument and upon mine.
On the 16th of January I returned to Wash-

ington. During the month of February I received letters from Mr. Silvertooth, of the controversy already prolonged, deprecated by me in the beginning, and in which I had fondly hoped any further participation of mine would be unnecessary. But the recent communication of Governor Stevenson to Senator McCreery, with the appended correspondence, forbids my silence. It becomes interested to the state of the state, all asking me if I could give them any information touching the report that Mr. McCreery had recommended General S G. Burbridge for office. I imperative upon me, as a man tenacious of his honor, to defend a reputation which for the first time, in a life of fifty years, much of it public, has ever been at all questioned. these letters is, that they were not based upon the idea that I knew the fact for which der the circumstances, a statement, analysis, and conclusion, to which I earnestly invite certain it. Messrs Holt and Silvertooth had voted for Governor Stevenson for United States Senator, and intimated that this inforpecially of those whom I have the honor to represent in the Congress of the United States. "Hear me for my cause," for it is the attitude with Holt and Silvertooth, saying, I think, that I would be conferring a favor upon the Democracy of the State by finding out

the fact in reference to this report. My inference at once, upon the reception of these letters, was that Governor Stevenson had told these gentlemen what I had said upon [Strictly confidential.]

"Executive Office, 30th December, 1869.

"My Dear Jones—Accept my thanks for your kind letter of congratulation upon my recent election to the Senate. In return permit me to tender to you and yours a happy New Year. I had a short spirited contest, but I always kept the Lad. I made the race against wind and tide, with Trimble, Carroll, Boone, harrison, and the Senators of Owen and Kenton against me.

"The people (fod bless them) were for me, if small political cabals were against me. The race has left no sore places. I am in a good humor with everybody. I had hoped to have seen you in Cincinnati before I left there on the 24th. Can't you pay me a visit? I hope so. I she nid be delighted to see yon on the 8th o January to my supper. I have thought again and again of your prediction the night I was nominated for Lieutenaud Governor, when we slept together at Mrs. Wingate's. Do you remember it?

"I presume my election astonished you, as everybody nearly seemed to think Tom invincible. He was easity beaten. Out of the First, Second and Third D stricts together I got nineteen to his twenty-two. Write to me, and believe me, very sincerely, yours,

"J. W. STEVENSON."

letters, was that Governor Stevenson had told these gentlemen what I had said upon this subject when in Frankfort, never supposing for a momeut that he had told more than what I did say, that being sufficient for them to make the inquiry. After some delay, I answered their letters as satisfactorily as I could, avd substantially as detailed in my letters to Governor Stevenson, already published. I had yet no suspicion whatever that any one had represented me as having said that I had ever seen a petition for Burbridge, or that any of the Kentucky delegation had recommended him for office. I heard and thought no more upon this subject until while on a short visut home, on Saturday night, the 19th of March, was handed me the following telegram from J. N. Furber, Esq., the represent tive from Covington, then at Frankfort. Mr. Furber probably from the Governor, something of this matter, and, as a true friend of mine,

wished me to be set right: "Hon. T. L. Jones—A paper was read in the House yesterday from McCleery and Beck, denying that they had ever signed a recommendation for General Burbridge for office. This raises a question of veracity with you. You had better be here on Monday and set it right."

This telegram struck me with great surrise and with indignation, for the inference f course, was, that some one had reported me as saying that those gentlemen had signed a recommendation for Burbridge. I could not then reach Frankfort by Monday, and having determined to speak at Independence on that day, I telegraphed Mr. Furber as follows:

"What do you mean? Who doubts my veracity, or how is it called in question? If any one says that I ever stated that McCreery, Beek or anybody else signed a recommendation of Burbridge, he says talsely. I have an engagement for Monday. It then flashed upon my mind for the first me that Governor Stevenson had miscon-

strued or misrepresented what I had said to him on the night of his banquet, as he was the only person I had spoken to on the Buroridge subject during my visit to Frank-

On Monday I received the following letter from Governor Stevenson: [This letter was heretofore published in the EAGLE.]

Now let the reader mark well every line of the above letter. "During the night of my Senatorial banquet you may remember that you spoke of having a paper presented to you for your signature by Blanton Dancan, recom-mending Stephen Gano Burbridge to An-drew Johnson as Commissioner of Internal ry, Beck and Golladay had signed it, and heir names were to it when it was present ed to vou.

Now, I ask, "spoke to whom on the night of my Senatorial banquet?" Not to Trabue for Trabue says, "I have no recollection that Colonel Jones mentioned the names o either Colonel McCreery or Mr. Golladay." I here insert Mr. Trabue's note to Gover

or Stevenson [Published May 2.] Trabue, then, is out of the question as to cearing that McCreery and Golladay signed. The Governor has failed to bring any other vitness for the night of the banquet, when he first and properly fixes the conversation, and where "you spoke" was to him in the

Let the Governor turn this point if he can. "Last night seven or eight members of the legislature, several of whom had heard your statement as to having seen Beck's, McCreery's and Golladay's names to the paper," &c. ask what member or members heard the statement? He has failed to bring one to the witness-stand, and I defy him to do it. They heard no statement from me, and if they ever heard it at all, they heard it from the Governor simself, or one of the "eight or ten people to whom he had in confidence mentioned it. It will be observed that our Governor is a strictly confidential 'gentleman, and imparts

his confidence to every man in Kentucky. His mouth is a confidential trumpet. But he goes on, "came to my house (these members) and asked me to post you as to these deni-Now, these members, probably every one except Mr. Silvertooth, if he indeed was one, were strangers to me, and could have had no motive in having me posted, and I wanted no posting. He (the Governor) was the man to be posted, for he had given them the false information, and it was about to be

leveloped. remainder of this letter may seen The to an uncritical eye to be an argument rather for my benefit (and I was not disposed at first to criticise it myself), but on consider-ing the context and, what precedes and follows in this history, it was for his benefit alone. This letter was first read by my fireside at night, my wife and son being present, and my first remark was, "well here is the most incomprehensible misunderstanding or the most unblushing audacity on the part of Governor Stevenson that I ever knew a man guilty of." I felt amazed and angry, but the long and intimate relations which had existed between the Governor and myself induced me, with as much patience as I ly in the following letter: [Published May 2.] could command, to answer him immediate

This letter fully explains itself, and is in ccordance with all my statements before and after, and needs very little comment. One important item in it, however, should be now mentioned: 1. "That I had said to you in conversation at your house;" and further on, "I well remember the conversation," meaning, of course, the conversation in the bed-room; and further, "I have no recollection of saying a word upon the sub-ject in Frankfort except to yourself," which

was of course in the bod-room.

It should be observed also in this letter all of whom were intimate with him, and who doubtless had-read them to him, as he says in his statement he had "advised them to write to Colonel Jones and get the statement directly from him." Now, if they read him these letters, written some time before, in which I make the same statement about letter above, and made to him on the night of of the 18th March, and, indeed, the one which follows on the 26th March? I was detained at home by sickness until th: 26th March, and I returned to Washington on the 27th. I found in my mail nothing from Governor Stevenson after his letter of the 18th

Col. T. L. Jones:
"Sfg—As a friend of yours, I wish to give you an item of news that is engaging a good deal of attention in Frankfort, and in which I myself teel considerable interest, that of Beck and McCreery having a good a recommendation for Burbridge. It is not that the state of the s "FRANKFORT March 17.

others speak of it here, all giving yourself or Blanton Duncan as authority, and I myself spoke of it, not however, until it became publicly talke, of there. I heard you detail the circumstance of the presentation of the petition to you by Duncan, and that Met'reery's and Beck's names were signed to it, and that vov spurned it, and I admired you, as all Kentuckians will, for doing so, when you even had such names to justify an act that might at that time have been considered only an act of policy, but which you would not do even to gain influence with the party in power. I suppose Mc. reery and Beck signed it, only thinking they might be better able to benefit their constituents if they did so, but we gloried in you for not signing it.

"I most assuredly would be obliged, if called upon, to certify to the fact of baving heard you say that the names 'were signed' to the petition. So will a number of other gentlemen of the highest respectability. I can not think for the noral courage I have always known you to exhibit, that you would even evade a thing of that sort. Where is the petition? Can it not be produced! and, if not, why? Blanton Duncan, I am told, saw the names, and told a good many gentlemen that those names were on it. I have no doubt they were doing what they thought for the best when they did sign it and just let them say so, and come out and defend their act like bold brave Kentuckians should do; every one would respect them for it, and excuse the deed for the motive's sake.

"I write you this because I am a friend of yours, and I do not think either you or Duncan will place yourselves in the attitude of evading or denying a statement that can be so easily proved by so many people. Certainly you will not back down from a thing when you have all to lose and nothing to gain by it but contempt. Fortify yourself with plenty of proof, and all Kentucky will sustain you, her noble son, who had the courage to do right. Creep out of it, and my word for it, you are a 'dead duck' sure.

"Yus kenny."

This offs

This offspring is without a name. Who shall assume its paternity? Examine it well, my fellow-citizens; whose features does it re-semble, and in whose interest or benefit was

t brought forth? Mr. Benton's rule of criticism, in comparng two papers, was, if three words were identical and in the same connection and upon the same subject, it gave suspicion. If nine words were so adduced, the proof was almost positive that they emanated from the same Now, let us examine the Governor's etter and the anonymous one.

The Govern r says:
1. As a dearfriend, &c.
2. I have told all that knew.
3. Although this thing has been publicly talked of here.

has been publicly talked of here.

4. You may remember that you spoke of having that you spoke of having sensation of the petition you for your signature by to you for your signature by to you by Duncan, and Blanton Duncan, recommending—and that McGreery's and that McGreery's and that McGreery's and deck's names were signed to it.

5. Where is the petition? Can it not be producted and exhibited?

6. Blanton Duncan erration? Can it not be producted and exhibited?

6. Blanton Duncan erration? The product of the production of the petition? Can it not be producted; and, if not, why?

7. I have you under.

7. I hope you under-stand that the only mo-tive in my letter to you yours, was to place you on a proper guard, as a dear 8. Fortify yourself with at once in a position where you can be corroborated, &c.

Are these letters products of the same brain? I shall not determine. What would

Jones, "whose honor, truth and nobility of character" he would defend as quickly as his

own. Published heretofore in the EAGLE.] When this letter was read, my feelings toward Governor Stevenson greatly relented, as my answer will show; but I felt still annoyed that he reiterated what he had said about my alking with others, and that he mentioned places and persons where and to whom I had spoken on this same subject, all of which were atter fabrications. I then thought there was no design in this letter. The Governor had made the amende to me with much praise, had accepted my statement, and had "put the matter right with some eight or ten people to whom I (he) had in confidence mentioned it. You and I (he says) can never be put in antagonism on points like these."

I repeat I then thought there was no design n this letter. I did not examine it, did not ook at it with an eye of doubt or suspicion. but my heart was opened at once, and happy to receive the explanation of an old friend, who knew, whether intentionally or not, that he had wronged me. I now look at it with a very different eve and heart, for the Governor's subsequent course reveals its art and true intent. If he had closed this letter have been well, and with all parties, as those characters import, but the remainder destroys O. K., and, I fear, for all time. The first spe cious mention in this letter is in this sen-"When writing it I had never conceived it possible that I could (as it now appears I did) misunderstand your statement made on the evening of the 9th of January," &c. He, in his letter of the 18th March, first fixes the statement as being made (and correctly) on the night of the banquet, the 8th. Now he attempts to fix it on the 9th. Why? He has thought that it may be necessary after a while to have witnesses, and he must shift the occasion. But this letter accepts my statement as "sufficient," which was, "I well remember the conversation," of course-that in the bed-room on the night of the banquet the 8th, and the assertion of the Governor, in his statement, that "Colonel Jones admits, in his letter of the 21st March, that on the night of the 9th January he did inform me, &c., is without the slightest phase of truth; no such admission is in that letter, but it refers entirely to the night of the banquet; so do all my letters on that point; and the Governor himself says, in his statement: "For I held but one conversation with him," meaning myself. He first fixes it on the night of banquet. I fixed it then, too. He accepts my statement. He "held but one conversawith me, and it was then and there in the bed-room, and no where else. The remainder of this letter, which follows O. K., so far as it concerns myself, may appear as lay ing the basis of a false superstructure against me, but it is mainly answered by the two of mine which followed, and so far as my colleagues are concerned, no one can doubt that t presents, in one view, an argument to still hold them as guilty. As to that, however, the Governor has probably felt the deep incisions

of another hand. [Letters from Jones' of March 30th and April 14, heretofore published in the EAGLE.) These last letters fully explain themselves. simply sustaining my previous declarations, with more vehemence, perhaps, than prudence would dictate, written under irritating circumstances, and, although not "strictly confidential," yet never intended for the public eye. They were no part of the correspond-ence alluded to by Senator McCreery, and their publication was entirely unnecessary, except for the purpose of one's dodging the issue himself, and producing strife between another or others and myself. This dastardly subterfuge was answered by me in the folowing card, which was also necessary to notify the public that I would reply to Governor

Stevenson as soon as time and circumstances [Card published in the EAGLE, in which Jones says the issue is now and first with Stevenson, and he shall not escape.]

The Governor takes care to append to these letters my note of April 18th to him, but leaves out his telegram to me. I here insert his telegram, to which my note is an answer: "Hon. Thomas L. Jones:

s of my letters to you on the Beck atter, to which McCreery alludes,

and wrote hem for your eye alone, and wish to see them before I reply.

J. W. STEVENSON."

the her onet although this letter was received.

"House of Representatives."
"Washington, April 18, 1870.}
"Dear Stevenson—Your telegram was received an hour ago, and I have had exact copies of your letters taken, and inclose them. I deeply regret this matter, and remonstrated with McCreery against pursuing it further. It is now 10 o'clock at night.

"Yours, truly.

"P. S.—I will not give up the correspondence unless you require it, and you night not to consent to

less you require it, and you ought not to consent to its publication. Avoid it.

He wishes only to see the letters, not intimating that he wished to publish them. thought, perhaps, I would not give them up if he had said he wished to publish. But I certainly should have done so, in any event. I could have had no object in concealing them. Their publicity could not possibly have injured me, but I thought they would him, and, in kindness to him, I said I would not give them up unless he required it, and I advised him, for his own good, as I thought,

to avoid their publication I have thus reproduced the entire correspondence between Governor Stevenson and myself, with such comments as were necessary to enable the public—especially those who had not seen it before to appreciate certain points, which, if their attention had not been called to them, would have probably passed unnoticed.

I propose now to make a brief review of the intricate mosaic statement of the Governor. It seems difficult to select from such an artful patchwork, where so many persons and things are blended together, such as con-cern myself, and avoid those which relate to and have been so ably handled by Senator

McCreery.

The time has now arrived when the Governor requires witnesses, and he begins his statement very differently from his letter of the 18th of March, when it was "during the night of my senatorial banquet." Now it is "upon Sunday night, 9th of January," &c. In the first letter the conversation is fixed on the night of the banquet, and no human beng can understand or infer from it that there was any conversation but to him and the "seven or eight members of the Legislature, several of whom had heard your statement." And in his second letter, that of the 26th March, he says: "Are you not mistaken in supposing and stating that you did not mention the subject to any one but myself?" Again he says: "You will ascertain that you did mention it to many others beside myself.' Again he says: "Very few know that you even told me, and those few have not spoken of it." Now, I ask the reader if in either of these letters he can infer that the Governor meant that I had spoken of this to any others in Frankfort than himself, the "several mempers of the Legislature," and Mr. Trabue? But now he wants witnesses; he has failed with the several members of the Legisla ture." Trabue is only half a witness; he only sees Beck in the case, and remembers substance" only, and the Governor now lays the scene in his parlor, among ladies, and a gentleman who, I understand, is suing for the

gentleman who, the hand of his daughter. FRANKFORT, April 23. "Hon. John W. Stevenson:

"Very respectfully, yours, "LEWIS CASTLEMAN." The Governor has in the meantime talked perhaps over and over, with these persons, and as a possibility, as I have intimated, the abject might have been alluded to in their presence, and it may be natural to some of the parties at least that they would remember t just as the Governor has detailed it. Well as ladies have been drawn into the case, especially those whom I have known and re spected if their recollection confirms that the Governor, I can only say they are mistaken, unintentionally I may admit; never-theless mistaken. As to Mr. Castleman, unler the delicate and peculiar circumstances of the situation, a sense of gallantry perhaps orbids that I should make any reflect

'What charms, what conjuration, and what mighty night have been produced by-

"Eyes that looked love, To eyes that spake again," hey who have passed from the years of "tenerest love' can not readily conceive.

If any of these parties should object to my lusion to them, which indeed I was reluct ant to make, they must blame our discreet Governor, who has ushered ladies on the stage, and who first lifted the veil which chivalric men would defend even with their lives, as the shield and guardian of the do-

nestic circle.
I have heard of litigants who were unfortunate in their witnesses. But with these gen tlemen, Mr. Trabue and Mr. Castleman, would have no quarrel, and acquit them malicious intent, particularly as my card of the 28th of March has now stood unimpeached for seven weeks. I can not believe they would intentionally wrong me. I know Mr Castleman scarcely at all; never met him but once to my knowledge; I know, however, that he is of highly respectable family, and am informed that he himself is a worthy am informed that he himself is a worthy gentleman. Mr. Trabue I have known slightly for several years; indeed, we are counected by marriage. I have had no cause heretofore not to esteem him, and I should deplore any serious misunderstandings be-tween us. He has long been known as an enthusiastic aspirant for Congress in his district. He is a man of ardent and vivid impulses, and I can not but think that in his collection of our conversation at the banquet, especially after the Governor had told him his story, and in his eagerness to obtain a damper upon Mr. Beck, who stood in his way of Congress, he imagined that I had used Beck's name in the Burbridge matter. His expression "Crucify me first," which he attributes to me in his note to Governor Ste venson, if I know myself, is totally unlike me, and never on any occasion fell from my lips. I here insert the following letter, received on my return to Washington on the 27th

"Hon. T. L. Jones:
"Dear Sir-I have understood that the papers constituting the application and its support of General Burbridge for a high official position during President Johnson's administration had been withdrawn from the State Department, and the receipt of Mr. Beck for them left on file,
"May I ask of you the favor of obtaining for me a copy of the receipt and forwarding it to Frankfort. Very truly, S. F. J. Trabur," FRANKFORT March 17, 1870.

This letter surprised me in the mention of Mr. Beck's withdrawing papers as Governor Stevenson's had, received at home; and this dea of Beck's withdrawing papers, as I am old by General Hewitt, who Washington for some weeks past, was drawn from my letter to him, (Hewitt,) in which, as we both think, Beck's name was not used at all, but, after speaking of Burbridge, I simply used the initial B. But these gentlemen, so eager in their search, would have it to mean Back, although his name was nowhere mentioned in the letter. This is our recollection but the letter would be the best proof. I kept no copy of it, but will publish it if General Hewitt sends it in time. I answered Mr. Trabue's immediately, or very soon, telling him, just as I had told Governor Stevenson, Messrs. Silvertooth, Holt, and Hewitt, all I knew about the Burbridge affair, and saying of Mr. Beck that, so far as his withdrawing papers, I had never heard his name connect-ed with the affair at all; and I recalled to him, too, our conversation at the banquet, in which I expressly said the name of Burbridge was not mentioned. It is singular that Mr. Trabue never replied to my letter, and never intimated in any way that he differed with "I had heard also from a gentleman of the high-

the banquet, although this letter was received by him several weeks before the date of his note to Governor Stevenson. It might give additional light on this part of the sub-ject if we knew who mentioned the matter to the other first, Stevenson or Trabue, and between Stevenson and the "several gentlemen who applied to me (him) to know what Col. Jones had stated to me (him) upon the sub-ject;" whether they first heard it from him or he from them; and also if he had published the calls upon Trabue and Castleman, in whose identity many can not doubt. This is

But the Governor goes on and says he "un-derstood Colonel Jones to say that it was ru-mored in Washington that McCreery and and what I said upon the subject if it was Golladay had gone in a carriage with Gener-mentioned. I have no recollection that it al Burbridge to the President's to urge his was then spoken of but if it was, I do know that Golladay had gone in a carriage with General Burbridge to the President's to urge his appointment," Part of this I did say in the bed-room, but the carriage, which he seems to make particular and impressive for effect, I totally deny; for everybody knows that Senator McCreery never rides in carriages, and I never heard of his being in but one in my life, and that with me on another occa-

He says, in his last communication, "I sought to give no publicity to this statement," and yet he says in his letter of March 26 he nentioned it to some "eight or ten people in onfidence," that might mean fifteen or twenty, probably did, and they each mentioned it perhaps, not so "strictly confidential," fifteen or twenty others, and that covered

the whole Legislature and a considerable part of Frankfort.
But he told his friends, and he never "failed to state," that I had on the night of the 9th, made the statement; but he has failed to give the name of one member of the Legislature or friend who says he, the Governor, told him it was on the 9th the statement was made. Up to the night of the 17th of March the Governor says, "Fully impressed with the belief that Jones had seen Senator McCreery's name, with that of Beck, upon the paper," &c. Now does anybody believe that he had not seen my letters to Silvertooth, Holt, and Hewitt, whom he had advised to write to me,

and to whom I had written days if not weeks before, telling them all I knew about the matter, viz., the interview with Duncan, just as narrated in my published letters, and on all occasions when the subject was spoken of? This was an important matter; the Governor desired to know it, and so did his friends, who wished to use it in their defense at home for having voted against McCreery for Senator. And just here I will mention, that a gentle. man, a near friend of the Governor, informs me that he heard the Governor say, if he knew this report of McCreery recommending Burbridge to be true, he would place it in the hand of his friends to meet attacks from Mc-Greery's friends for having voted against him; and this exactly comports with his ex-Frankfort, April 23.

The reception of this letter, the silence of Governor Stevenson, and the incidental reports coming from Frankfort impelled me to issue the following card, which might have been more prudently worded, but nevertheless my honest impulse.

The adage that "falsehood travels a thousand miles while truth is putting on hebots" occurred to me, and I thought the remedy should be quick and sharp.

[Card repeatedly published using expressions "liar" and "scoundrel."]

This card I intended to apply to every one whom it might fit, from Governor Stevenson whom it might fit, from Governor Stevenson of might of the Sunday after it was issued, and on the 30th of March, I received from the Governor the following letter.

[Stevenson's letter saying, he was incapable of misrepresenting a valued friend like Jones, "whose honor, truth and nobility of the Stevenson is letter saying, he was incapable of misrepresenting a valued friend like Jones, "whose honor, truth and nobility of the Stevenson is letter specific of the same effect, to me in the bedroom. There is no doubt us my mind that the moment, so to speak, that these gentlem of January to clock at the study of clock and the course of the conversation was the following statement. Coloned I coloned to therefore, but have known what ingibt, perhaps later. I was introduced to him by sold of the conversation of General S. G. Burlvitse for the recommendation of General S. G. Burlvitse for the received from the Governor Stevenson that the moment, so to speak, that these gentlem me received my letter, the subject of the re pression, to the same effect, to me in the bed-room. There is no doubt us my mind that the moment, so to speak, that these gentleshall said anything on that subject, as I do not think it was mentioned in our conversaion at the races; but if he did, he could have made no such statement as would comport with that of Mr. Trabue's or Governor

Stevenson's, and, as the basis of my belief, I insert extracts from a letter of Mr. Marshall to me, of date March 16, 1870: "Hon. T. L. Jones:
"Dear Sir-There has been a rumor in this district that Mr. Beek promoted the nomination of General Burbridge for the office to which Delano was appointed. You would as a member from Kentucky, of course, know if this true, and how it may be proved." VERSAILES, KY., March 16, 1870.

Again, after speaking of his being a candidate for Congress against Mr. Beck, or in his district :

"I write to you to ask information in this Burridge affair, and hope it will consist with your views "I write to you to ask information in this bur-bridge affair, and hope it will consist with your views and engagements to put me in the way of obtaining the proof. I am sorry to trouble you, as I know how fully your time is occupied, but I hope you will not consider it an unwarranted liberty. "I am, with great respect, your friend, "E. C. MARSHALL."

There is no allusion in the letter to any conersation about Burbridge as having occurred at the races or elsewhere. I answered this letter at once, telling Mr. Marshall all that I knew of the Burbridge matter, as I had told others, and saying also, if I am not greatly mistaken, that I never heard Mr. Beck's name Connected with it.

I insert here the correspondence between

Colonel Duncan and myself to show that there is no material difference in our state-

Louisville, March 29, 1870. Hon. T. L. Jones:
"Dage Stra-Several persons have asked me concerning the appointment sought by General Burbridge for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, from President Johnson, alleging that you have seven a minute account of my approaching you upon the subject to endorse him. As I never did so, and was not aware of General Burbridge having applied for such a position, I must request you to correct the statements." I presume that you have simply fallen into an error and have forgotten what occurred. I was re-"I presume that you have simply fallen into an ror and have forgotten what occurred. I was reseased by some of General Burbridge's friends to secrtain waether the Kentucky delegation would nite in a request which was written out and hand it me. That was to give General Burbridge a comission in the army. I went in the House, saw you, teck, Trimble, and Knott, and each expressed a isincilination to recommend General Burbridge or anything. I obtained no signatures, because I ad been told they were useless, if any of the deleation declined, and I did not see either of the enators. The paper was handed back by me just s I received it. ne of Burbridge's friends were aiding me in

the attempt to recover my property, and, their re-quest to me to aid them in this point was promptly acceded to as a quid ror quo.

"Whether any of the delegation signed a recomwhatcher any of the delegation and the commendation for Burbridge as an officer in the Internal Revenue department, I have no knowledge whatever, and certainly had nothing to do with it. "I would be obliged if you would show this to Senator McCreery, Beck, Knott, and Trimble. "Yours tru'y." BLANTON DUNGAY."

"Yours tru'y,

"House of Referentatives,
Washington, D. C., April 2, 1870.}

"Drar Sir-Yours of the 29th ultimo is just received, and I am glad you have written to me on the subject referred to.

"Your statement is quite correct, and almost precisely such as I have made. I have never spoken upon the matter of a recommendation for General Burbridge except when appealed to, and then to this effect. All I knew about it was that Colonel Blanton Duncaa had salled upon me at the House of Representatives, and asked me it I would be willing to unite in a recommendation of General B. for office; that the Kentucky delegation or some of them would do, or thought of doing so, or some words to that effect, and I promp ly declined. I do not remember that you mentioned any particular office. I bolive I said to one person that perhaps it might have been Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

"You never showed me any paper, nor spoke of

"You never showed me any paper, nor spoke of any paper.

"The only persou who, to the best of my knowledge, alluded to the subject to me at Frankfor list winter, was therefore Stevenson, and I told him all I knew about it was just what I have said above. It seems that he then misconstrued my words, as he has admitted by letter to me. A false impression seems to have prevailed in Frankfort, as to what I said upon the subject. Mr. Holt, of the Senate, and General Hewitt, of Frankfort, wrote to me to know if Mr. Mocreery, and one or two others wrote to me to know if Mr. Beek, had signed a recommendation for Burbridge, and I replied, saying in substance just what I have said above to you, being all I know about the matter. Hearing of these false reports about my statement, I have ordered a card to be published in the Courier-Journal, which you have probably seen. I never imputed any improper motive to you, and was reluctant to mention your name as you may see by my letter to General Hewitt; and I attributed your instrumentality (however small), in the matter to your kind feelings for General Burbridge, in return for aid given you by his friends, perhaps by himself, in recovering your property from the Government.

"This is an unpleasant affair to all; but, so far as I am concerned, the truth shall be made manifest." "You never showed me any paper, nor spoke of

"Truly yours &c., Thos. L. Jones. "Colonel Blanton Duncan." The Governor also says:

hereafter becomes necessary, drag into the controversy, say that he heard Colonel T. L. Jones, at Colonel I. T. Martin's in Cynthiana, upon the day of the inaugurating of the Confederate monument, allude to this recummendation of General Burbridge, and the distinct impression left upon my informant's mind, from what Colonel Jones said, was, that all the Kentucky delegation in Congress had recommended Burbridge except himself."

Now, I defy the Governor to bring out the "gentleman of the highest character:" and

NUMBER 18.

"gentleman of the highest character;" it is a little remarkable he did not bring him out or allude to him more particularly, as he does not hesitate to bring ladies on the stage answer to which their notes to him were written. This might be significant. Here I am reminded of the Governor's comment upon the phrase "might be significant" in the Postscript of my letter of 21st March. It was used in reference to General Burbridge himself, and his objects, not my colleagues.

But the Governor govern and cast he "might be significant" in the Postscript of my letter of 21st March. It was used in reference to General Burbridge himself, colonel Martin, on whose immediate left I sat at the table, and who doubtless thing for him, in the same spirit, no doubt, which prompted him to try and put me as a spy upon McCreery and Beck, all to corroborate me in a statement which he knew as well the God that created him I never made. It was all for his own purposes, as will appear

is the sequel.

As evidence of the Governor's desire to fasten a stigma upon Senator McCreery, and to give his friends material to defend themselves, I here submit an extract of a letter from him, dated February 9, 1870:

from him, dated February 9, 1870:

"I learn from a written letter by—to—that McCreery is using his influence with Radicals to have me rejected. Can this be possible?—has no doubt of it, and says the squibs from Washington of Mack and others are prompted by McCreery. I will not credit this until it is confirmed. I true, I want it known through the length and breadth of Kentucky. The indignation of those who have heard the rumor is vehement and denunciatory. McCreery is the last man whom I could have supposed would have stooped to such a course. It is unlike him, as I have known him. Do you think it is so? If you can find out incidentally from the Republicans, I wish you would write to me.

"Yery respectfully, J. W. STRYBNSON." "Col. T. L. Jones."

Now, if he possessed the Burbridge materi-

Now, if he possessed the Burbridge material, which he admits he had told his friends on the 10th of January, as communicated by me, already sufficient to destroy McCreery, why would he be appealing to me for additional material to spread "through the length and breadth of Kentucky?" Indeed, is it not remarkable that in none of his correspondence with me since the Senatorial banquet, has he mentioned or alluded to this awful Burbridge matter at all?

I replied to this letter, saying I could hear no such thing about Senator McCreery, and could not believe him guilty of it. Why did not the Governor here, if he were the not the Governor here, if he were the fair and frank man he assumes to be in this business, "appeal to Senator McCreery himself," or ask me to do so, as he had advised his friends to do, saying, "He is a man of truth and honor"—" his word is his bond,"

Now as to the origin of this slander he Governor says in his statement: "Senator McCreery must know that I neither originated nor circulated the rumor of his alleged re-commendation of General Burbridge for office," and he goes on to argue adroitly and tries to prove that the slander had its origin in Washington, refers to the interview of Col-onel Duncan with me, and says: "If what Colonel Duncan said was true or untrue. &c., and represents me reporting the slander "as emanating from Colonel Blanton Duncan." Now, nobody has charged Colonel Duncan with untruth. He did not say to

me that McCreery had recommended Bur-bridge, nor did I ever state that he said so. There is no material difference in the statements of Colonel Duncan and myself. The tual statement of a falsehood. Who first made this statement and began to circulate

The Governor admits, in his letter of the 26th Farch, that he misunderstood me; he now admits, in his statement, that he did allude to the subject on the 10th January, and then, no doubt, he began to circulat his misunderstanding of what I said.

The slander was not in what Duncan said to me, or what I narrated, but the misunderstanding and misrepresentation of Gov ernor Stevenson was and is the only slan-der in the case, which, under a fair construction of the Governor's admission, had its birth on the 10th day of January. But it may have had it long before. In other words, the Governor admits that he misun-This is an admission that ! derstood me never said that I had seen a paper with the names of McCreery, Beck, and Golladay up-What I did say in my conversat with him appears in the correspondence now published, and this is all I said, by his own admission. Now, I submit, can he, from anything I did say, have understood or constru ed me as he afterwards reported me, and does it not inevitably follow that it was a pure fabrication on his part, all this about the names and the paper? and is it not to

be set down alone to the eagerness of th Governor to injure McCreery?

I now desire to call attention, with a little weariness no doubt to the reader and repetition of my own, but still amusing, if not instructive, to the fact that the Governor, although in his letter, written "under im-pulse," when the truth is most likely to come on a given point, fixed the date of our conversation on the night of the banquet, yet since he has required witnesses fixes it in his statement on the 9th, and, to make it very truthful, no less than eight times, as follows First—"Upon Sunday night, the 9th January, a lady friend," &c. Second—"Colonel Jones had upon the night of the 9th of January," &c. Third—"Viz. on the 9th of January, and certainly three persons beside myself were present, and heard every word which was said by Colonel Jones in regard to it." Fourth
—"That Colonel Jones did state upon the 9th of January," and, Fifth-"That Colonel T L. Jones had stated to me on the night of the 9th that he had seen the written recommendation," &c. Sixth-"Colonel Jones admits in his letter of the 21st, that on the night of the 9th of January," &c. Seventh—"Again Colonel Jones upon the night of the 9th of January, tells us," &c. Eighth—"Now, I assert that from the day the Legislature assem bled to the 9th of January, I never heard this rumor directly or indirectly alluded to. It often happens that one untruth requires

another and many to support it What shall I call these eight distinct assertions without the slightest foundation of truth I deny emphatically every one of them. And so far as the Sixth is concerned, that "Colonel Jones admits, in his letter of the 21st, that on the night of the 9th of January," &c. I admit nothing on the 9th. amine my letter of the 21st, and see for yourself; and I never can admit the statement the Governor, which I shall ever believe he himself knows to be untrue. But I place right here the statement of one of his nearest friends, Dr. J. Russell Hawkins, of Frankfort, long and now the Clerk of the Kentucky Se ate, whose character stands unimpeached, whose word no man will doubt, and whom Governor Stevenson has known nearly all his

life:

"Sunday, April 4, 1870.

"Had conversation this day with Dr. J. R. Hawkins, who says Stevensen told him that he only inferred from conversation with Jones, that he, Jones had seen the signature of McCreery to papers of Burbridge, and that Jones did not say he had seen any such papers, but he (Stevenson) only inferred it from the conversation.

"GEO, B. Hodge,

"I certify on honor that the above is a trae copy from a memorandum of the conversation with Dr. J.R. Hawkins, taken down and signed by myself and Colonel Taylor within three minutes after its utterance by Dr. Hawkins. The original is in my possession. lite:

"Gro. B. Hodge.
"Dr. Hawkins, on the same day, and after my noting his previous conversation, had his attention "Br. Hawette, or conversation, had his attention acting his previous conversation, had his attention called to the facts, and repeated the expression versualled to the expression versualled to the facts and the expression versualled to the expression versualled

These gentlemen, General George B. Hodge and Colonel James Taylor, both of Newport, Kentucky, are well known to the country. I am credibly informed," also, that Dr. Hawkins made the same statement at the residence

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I repeat the eighth assertion of the Gover-nor: "Now, I assert that from the day the Legislature assembled to the 9th of January, I never heard this rumor directly or indirectly ly alluded to." Again he says: "If the subject of this recommendation was ever talked of prior to the 9th of January, by me or my friends, it is susceptible of proof I aver no one can be found who will assert it. place now in answer to that, a letter from Major J. J. Marshall, of Oldham County, brother of the Hon. Humphrey Marshall, and a gen-tleman well known in Kentucky:

jor J. J. Marshall, of Oldham County, brother of the Hon. Humphrey Marshall, and a gentleman well known in Kentucky:

"Oldham County, kentucky, May 17, 1870.

"Gol. T. L. Jones, Washington City.

"Dan Str.—Your favor of the 30 ult. was received on Saturday evening last. You wish to know if Mr. J. T. Berry asked me if I could support a man who had recommended Burbridge for office, and also "if I will do you the favor to state when it was he asked me that question and in what connection?" I have no objection to answering all your interrogatories, and for that parpose will give you a shortresume of the whole affair as it occurred, as nearly and as clearly as I can remember. I think it was the evening before the municipal election in Louisville this spring.—February or March—I forget which. I walked into Rufer's—the St. Charles'—in Louisville, to get my support, or dinner, as you please, for I had not eaten nothing since I left home in the morning. It was about 8 o'clock. Mr. B. and some other gentlemen were in the room as I entered. I was invited bythe companyto take with aroom them, which I did, and then went into one of the little boxes to eat the supper I had ordered. In a short time Mr. B. came into the box where I was and took a seat. We commenced talking, but upon what subject I do not remember. During our conversation, however, the name of Mr. Vories, the Senator from this district, was used, and I made some remark—I do not remember now what it was—in regard to his legislative action whon Mr. B. said. 'He is a sharp feilow; and a first-rate hand to electioneer.' I made no reply, and in a minute or two after B. said. 'You don't like him because he voted for Stevenson for Senator.' I replied, 'No. I do not like that.' He asked me why I was opposed to Stevenson for Senator.' I told him I thought Colonel McCreery, under all the circumstances, was untilled to a re-election, and I believed the people of the State wanted him re-elected. We talked the matter over for a while, of course neither convincing the other

luded to in the above letter, is a brother-in-law of Governor Stevenson, and I have always esteemed him as a man of strict integ-city, and my warm personal friend. He was in Frankfort during the Senatorial contest, and one of the Governor's most active

The Governor says: "Senator McCreery seems indirectly to produce the impression that his alleged recommendation of General Burbridge was fabricated by me, and secretly used to his prejudice during the Senatoria election;" and further on he says: "That truth and justice alike would seem to demand that no insinuation should be made that the scandal had been used during that contest, in my behalf and to his prejudice.' In answer to these bold paragraphs, I subjoin the following voluntary, timely, and manly

" Louisville, Ky., May 10. 1870,

"Louisville, Kv., May 10. 1870,
"Hon. T. L. Jones.
"Dear Stra-Having seen your letter in the Courier-Journal, and believing that you are being unfairly deat with, I have concluded to communicate one fact. Mr. Pierson, of this city, who is a member of the House of Representatives, says that the report that McCreery signed General Burbridge's recommendation for office was circulated by Stevenson's friends during the canvass for the United States Senate between McCreery and Stevenson, and that this report was the principal reasen that caused him to vote for Stevenson That he intended to vote for McCreery when elected, and until he learned this report. So Stevenson must have heard the report long before you came to Frankfort. For particular reasons I do not wish my name mentioned in connection with this matter.

"I suppose Pierson would give a statement to that effect, if requested by some friend of yours, as I heard him say to-day that he would sign a petition requesting Stevenson to resign his office of United States Sonator." ion requesting Stevenson to resign his United States Senator."

The author of this letter is as true a gentle man as any in Kentucky, but I withhold his man as any in Renders, but I withhold the name for the present at his own request. I would prefer Mr. Pierson's statement, of course; he will not deny, I presume, what is said in this letter. He can easily be found. I also insert the following extract from a etter of a well-known gentleman in the coun-

ty of Jefferson. "I heard from a friend that Mr. Pierson, a mem-er of the Legislature, had said in his and my bro-her's presence, that he was a McCreery man, but a consequence of the Burbridge charges, had voted by Stevenson, and that he knew positively of a umber of others who were influenced by the same suse. The parties mentioned above are responsible and reliable."

I withhold the name of this gentleman, although he has not desired it, but his integri-

ty will not be questioned.

A word now upon the term 'strictly confidential, which the Governor so frequently mentions, as if to imply that I had been guilty of a breach of confidence or propriety in reading parts of his letters to the few indi-viduals I named to him. I explained to him that I thought it necessary to read them in order to set us both right, and this is the opinion of all those to shom I did read them. It is the habit of the Governor to them. It is the habit of the Governor to mark his letters 'strictly confidential,' and I do not think there are two out of ten of the numbers I have received from him withouthis mark, although one is surprised to know, in reading them, what he desires to be kept in confidence. It is so common with him that I have attached but little importance to it. But I deny that he can defame another, or attempt to involve a friend under the seal of confidence and secrecy. As well stab a man, and say don't show the blood or send for a snrgeon; it is a confidential stab. I am chief of State, you are my friend; you must suffer, and, if needs be, die to save the State. What! engender the loathsome spawn of slander and cast it into my nest for incubation, to be warmed into life and be defended by me? No! I dash back the foul offspring into the face of its progenitor, that it may file only the seat of its origin.

I have now adverted, I believe, to all the

points in the Governor's statement which I need answer. It has required time, and has tried the patience of the reader, it is true, but he will remember that character is at atake, which to a proud man is dearer than life. Now, what has the Governor done, and how am I in future to regard him? He has, in my opinion, told to his friends, and for purposes of his own, perhaps now understood by public, that which he knew to be false, against his long-tried and best friend. When the denial of McCreery and Beck went to Frankfort the falsehood was developed, and the Governor, under impulse and excitement, and in great haste," finds it necessary write to me in order to vindicate him wit those to whom he had told the falsehood, and make a statement which he knew to be untrue, and knowing at the same time that I would deny it. He reflected, however, that he could accept my statement; say he had unintentionally misunderstood me, and could set me right and himself, too, with all those to whom

he had so falsely spoken!

All this, indeed, he says he did, and quite overcomes me with praise and adulation. He has now, he thinks, recovered from his great indiscretion and is safe, and here I would have covered him with the mantle of charity and bid the matter rest forever. But the still aggrieved Senator projects a missile still aggrieved Senator projects a missile which disconcerts and seems to destroy him. He looks about and considers long and well; finally determines that the only hole for him to escape will be through the character of his triend; he must acknowledge himself false, else so prove his friend, and he sets about the work to weave a net around him in the maskers of which he is to be bound to the meshes of which he is to be bound death. Yes, he forgets: all his fond love as praise, for (he says) my "honor, truth and

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

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establish and enforce the social and political equality of the negro with the Caucasian race. By this we meant nothing more than that Congress could under that clause legislate to abolish all social and political distinctions founded on race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The laws of many of the States excluding negroes from the exercise of the right of suffrage and from holding office constituted the political inequality referred to. The laws prohibiting marriage between the races and excluding the negro from the jury box, and other similar provisions adverse to the negro constituted the social inequalities between the races which we contended Congress would have power to abolish. We believed that Congress would have domicil within the States, an equal right with the whites to the facilities afforded by common carriers, public hotels, etc., and in all respects to make the races equal before the law. This was sufficient to secure our settled hostility to the Amend- ty, and then asks us how we can trust ment, though at the time we favored the men who did these things. By the way, recognition by the State of the freedom of our printers made us say that the Radithe negro-which had then become an un- cals had "triumphed on every principle of welcome fact, slavery existing only in its the Constitution." We wrote it "tramdisadvantages to the master. But at the pled on." The Radicals have triumphed same time we regarded and treated as so in spite of their contemptdous disregard much demagoguery and contemptible of every principle of the Constitution. evasion of the question the Radical dodge of showing the impossibility of enforcing by law an equality of association without ment. From this the editor of the Yeo- is sent from India to Europe already pass- ships. man may readily infer that we agree with es through that new channel of trade. Judge CRADDOCK, that what we under- Weeks ago the New York Herald had ocstand by "social equality" is a necessary casion to note the wonderful rapidity of the day. Mr. Casserly, on a motion of privilege sequence of political equality; at least that transit by which the raw material from claimed that the section alluding to the it will inevitably follow political equality, Bombay reached Liverpool via Suez, was rights of Chinamen had not been adoptthough it may precede it and exist where | manufactured into cloth and was reshipped | ted in the bill to enforce the amendment there is no political equality. Thus far for the return trip within the lapse of forty as passed in the Senate on Friday. Some we have spoken of rights of individuals in days from its first embarkation. But now debate ensued on this, but the chair decia community as established by law. But appears another remarkable feature in this ded that the section had been passed with society has conventional customs and laws surprising change. By the admission of the rest of the bill, and that John Chinaunto itself, which no statute can override the British merchants themselves not one- MAN was as good as the darkey. The or obliterate. And though the public law half of this cotton now goes all the way to Legislative appropriation bill was discusmay render the negro the social equal of England, but is taken up and consumed sed at length, and the women advocates white man to ASSOCIATE with the negro on feel safe in suggesting that the Adriatic element of the woman question-that of by individual taste. We are opposed to come in for a goodly share. The Italian An amendment to give female clerks in negro suffrage. We are opposed to the and Austrian merchants were in the field the departments as much money for their catch the negro vote, that it would not be regular lines of trading steamers between by a vote of sixty to thirty-eight. right for it to do without such a consider- their ports and the Egyptian entrepot at ation. But still we think Judge CRAD- the mouth of the canal. The Italians, par-DOCK talks nonsense when he says that if | ticularly, are exhibiting unexpected enterthe Democrats ask the negroes for their prise in this matter, and the new-born ac- Judge of Louisville, before the Democratvotes they "must recognize them as peers | tivity of their manufactures may be infer- ic Convention held in that city a few days in social as well as in political circles," and red from their ready and large consumption since, but we are surprised that he had that it would be unjust to meet them at of the raw material. Palermo, Naples, any hope of being nominated. He was the ballet box as equals, and then dis- Leghorn and Genoa are regaining their old an officer in the Federal Army and has that the Democrats cannot, "with any show | commerce and industry going hand in hand of propriety," "solicit the negro's suffrage with science and free institutions. and deny him a seat at their dinner tables, social circles" men who are politically their equality not only necessitates social equal- progress. ity, but also personal association and intercourse on equal terms, which is nonsense. though the editor of the Yeoman may not

Our contemporary wishes to know what mate upon the fairness of the argumentum him. In the first place it is doing violence to probabilities to suppose us a candidate for office. But if we were, if we know ourself we would not modify any principles we honestly held, or express opinions we did not believe to be true, merely in order to get votes: and we would be still further from introducing into our family as associates for our wife and little ones persons whom we thought unfit companions the English metropolis on the 30th of Nofor them, in order to mannfacture personal vember, 1809, received a fair education didate for office, we would invite to a seat at our table and to a place in our parlor no man or woman, white or black, whom we Guild of Literature and Art, and as such would not so invite under similar circumstances if we were not a candidate. And In 1841 he took part in establishing Punch holding that the good of society requires to be kept up a broad line of demarcation ted with the paper. On the retirement of divisions of the Presbyterian Church. The and distinction between the two races, we Mr. HENRY MAYHEW from the position question that produced the breech are no would not in order to get all the votes in Kentucky invite a negro to dine at our table on terms of equality. When we extend our hospitality it is with no ulterior

ry's interrogatory and give him the benefit of such good sense as we have, he will which "The enchanting doll," "Love at errors in regard to political utterances, not deem it discourteous in us to propound last," "Falkner Lyle; Story of Two Wives" deliberately pronounced year after year, one in return. If the eiditor of the Yeo- and "Leighton Hail, and other tales" are and which, in our opinion, was a sad bewan was a candidate for office, would he best known. In addition Mr. LEMON was trayal of the cause and kingdom of our invite to his table or to a place in his par- the author of numerous articles written common Lord and head; nor can we, by middle aged or even old men, permanently restored lor a man whom he would reject from for the literary publications, and of about a special correspondence, consent to blunt to manly vigor by the sure and only known remedies either place if he were not a candidate? a hundred songs. He was also the editor the edge of this our testimony concerning to be had, at the Western Medical office, 137, Syca-Would be, while a candidate, in order to of a collection of jests published some the nature and mission of the church as a more street. Cincinnati, Ohio. Send stamp for circular, Female disorders speedily cured. Medicing get a vote or to secure an influential sup- | years ago. porter, invite a man to his table whom he would not so invite after his election by means of that vote or influence, or when he ceased to be a solicitor for popular fa- all danger now passed, and that when the to reach Newport on Thursday evening, vor? In the extension of gentlemanly hostile Sioux chiefs arrive in Washington and that it was thought probable that a courtesies and hospitalities, is he govern- it will be an easy matter to convince them | duel would be the result of the controvered solely or at all by a desire to reap a that it is to their advantage to remain at sy with Gov. STEVENSON. We have no direct personal advantage therefrom? We peace, and not attempt to get up a general apprehensions of any such result. The Hagan's Magnolia Balm will make any lady of beg to be understood that we do not ask Indian war. Mr. GRANT evidently thinks public mind will not be influenced in its thirty appear but twenty; and Lyon's Kathairon

extreme one-we would lose the respect has not studied Indian character.

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE or the support of the negro by treating him just exactly as we would do if we did not want his vote or influence. On the contrary, if he had any sense at all, he ed a Committee to confer with the Southwould know that the spirit that would ern Assembly now in session at Louisville, actuate us to invite him to dinner under This Committee was received by the the circumstances, would not be one of Southern Assembly on Wednesday. genuine hospittlity or a heart felt They presented resolutions of that Assemrecognition of him as our "peer," bly, expressive of fraternal regards and Pending the ratification of the Thir- but one of deceit and hyprociteenth Amendment to the Constitution of sy and selfishness, utterly unworthy of a marks in which it was stated that they the United States we contended that its candid man and entirely valueless to him. came not to ask for reunion, not to ask second clause would, if adopted, enable He would probably have a cordial con-Congress to legislate within the States to tempt for the motive that would lead us the appointment of a Committee to meet a to extend such an invitation, and resent it similar Committee appointed by the Northas an insult to his intelligence that we had ern Assembly, and confer respecting the 58—a strict party vote. We have not seen sought to impose on him by such hollow varied matters of difference arising from pretenses. The safest way to deal with that the most humble have ordinary sense and self respect, and even a negro that adjustment of all differences between the by the paltry dodge supposed by our contemporary.

It is true, however, that the state of afcertain classes of whites and the negroes, and that this is an evil to be dreaded. But end to which we are progressing. The Democrats are powerless to avert the con-

The Frankfort Commonwealth makes worshipping in separate congregatios. unjust charges against the Democratic par-

INDIA COTTO V AND THE MEDITERRA-NEAN PORTS.

The Suez Canal, so long decried, begins the white man, it can never compel the en route at the Mediteranean ports. We received a rebuff in the most praiseworthy terms of equality. This must be governed cities Ancano, Venice and Triestes also equal wages with men for equal work. Democratic party doing anything just to at the first moment, and have established work as if they were males was rejected card them from social intercourse; and prosperity and energy, and thus we see

In a word, the projectors of the Suez Caor a place in their parlors;"-and our rea- nal wrought even better than they knew, son for thinking it nonsense as applied to and henceforth, whatever may be the diffithe negro, is that the rule does not hold culty and expense of keeping this great good in regard to white men,-for it is be- water highway of the east clear of the deyond peradventure true that many Dem- sert sand, the golden profits of the splendid ocrats do not recognize as " their peers in new trade that it creates can well afford a percentage for the purpose. When the equals; that they do "discard from social ship canal across the Italian Peninsula, STRADER, both Democrats, whose seats intercourse" men whom they meet as equals | now talked of by the engineers, shall have | were contested by BARNES and EGGLESat the ballot box, and they do "dany seats been carried through, and the Mont Cenis Ton, respectively. We presume their reat their dinner tables, and places in their tunnel completed, as it will be in another parlors" to men whose suffrages they twelvementh should no fresh tunmoil in Representatives, and Radicals in this solicit. And if this is the treatment met- Europe arrest their operations, we shall State who have based their calculations ed out to some white men as a class, behold the Levant, the Mediteranean and upon the supposed utter destitution of why cannot it not with equal consistency | the Adriatic swarming with busy steamers, | honor on the part of the Radical majoribe applied to the negroes as a race? Mr. and the whole east on fire with the life ty in Congress will receive their quietus. CRADDOCK evidently meant that political giving and not destroying flame of modern

Suits have been ordered by the Treasuof internal revenue for a gross amount of meet with similar justice. nearly three million dollars. Much of this, it is said, is for uncollected taxes, the we would do is a certain position, and list of which the collectors in question though we do not place a very high esti- have turned over to their successors in office. This will make a precedent that ad hominem, we will very candidly tell the officials must either collect the faxes or pay themselves. We hope that this are numerous, and the ir crease of appropeculiar operation of the law will be especially brought to the notice of all applicants for these positions. It may induce some of them to prefer other places.

A cable telegram from London announ known editor of Punch. He was born in occasionally donned the sock and buskin. and from the first was editorially connec of editor-in-chief Mr. LEMON was chosen to succeed him, and until his death preand satiric weekly of London. As an au- sembly now in session at Louisville say thor the deceased was well known for his that before a correspondence with the Having thus answered our contempora- dramatic pieces, of which he wrote up- northern General Assembly can be entered

> Mr. GRANT, in talking about the pro. The Cincinnati Commercial of Friday spective Indian war, says that he thinks says that Thomas L. Jones was expected

The General Assembly of the Presbyerian Church of the United States which s now in session in Philadelphia appointconfidence, and followed them with refor immediate correspondence, but to ask adjacent borders, questions of jurisdicnen is to proceed upon the presumption | tion and property rights between the two Assemblies, and to secure, if possible, an and honorable to all parties, and worthy of christian men.

Nothing good has come out of the divisfairs forced upon us has the tendency to ions in the Presbyterian Church and promote an equality of association among much harm has resulted from the strife same cardinal faith. The issues that septhe refusal of the Democrats to solicit the arated them are of the past. Yet we do there ought to be none so long as the animembers of the same body, even though

General LEWIS was admitted to the seat Congress to which the people elected him without opposition or question, the test oath being altered to suit the circumstances. There was no good reason for moving the disabilities from Gen. LEWIS so long as those resting upon others are permitted to remain, but we hail with satisfaction every indication of a relenting spirit. General LEWIS possesses talent sufficient to enable him to make a very regard to difference of tastes, habits, edu- at length, even after but a few months of creditable Representative. We hope he cation, and refinement, and then represent- regular service, to reveal its immense util- will be as far from following in the wake of ing their own windmill which they had ity. As telegrams from London now Golladay in advocating repudiation as thus demolished as the Conservative argu- frankly admit, one-half of the cotton that he certainly will be in the matter of eadet-

> The fifteenth amendment, had its first symptoms of trouble in the Senate on Mon-

We regret that JAMES P. HARBESON was defeated for the nomination for Police not suppl ed for pardon or expressed comtempt for his uniform. And moreover he discharged his official duties fearlessly and with fidelity. The first was a disqualification with those who generally manage such Conventions, and the last a disqualification with many who permit them selves to be managed in them.

The Committee on Elections have reported favorably to Messrs. ADAMS and port will be adopted by the House of We are heartily rejoiced that a slight spirit of fairmess has thus been manifested, and sincerely hope that Mr. RICE, the ry Department against thirty ex-collecton: Representative from this District, will

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill, which has been before the Senate for nearly three weeks, was passed Friday afternoon. The amendments to the bill, as it presed the House, priations considerably over a million dol-

In putting up the salaries, the Judiciary were not forgotten, quite a handsome increase being made to the yearly compensation of all the Associate Judges, from ees the death of MARK LEMON, the well the Supreme Court down. Treasurer Spinner did not fare so well as the other officials. A motion to put him up to eight thousand dollars was large'y voted down, popularity for ourself. If we were a can- and engaged in literary pursuits while a Mr. Sherman intimating that he had not young man, writing for the stage and news- a fraction of the responsibility devolving papers. He was also a member of the upon him that the Assistant Treasurer at

New York had. There seems very little hope of any re-There seems very little hope of any re-union between the Northern and Southe n 25 cents. **Marriage Guide." price may5twaw3m longer of practical application, but the majority of the Committee on Foreign corwards of sixty, and of numerous tales, of into, that body "must purge themselves of purely spiritual body among men.'

not sufficient to force a challege from any of the adverse parties, there is certainly no greater provocation to one in his last. Much stress is placed upon the fact that Gov. STEVENSON is a member of the Church. If our memory serves us rightly Mr. Castleman, when we knew him some thirteen years ago was also a member of the Presbyterian Church.

On Friday the House of Representatives adopted the bill reported by the Confer ence Committee to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment. The Senate had previously passed the House by a vote of 133 against the text of the bill, but will place it before our readers so soon as we receive a copy.

Having already published the commu nications of Senator McCREERY and Gov. possessed either could not be imposed on two bodies on a basis that shall be just Stevenson in the controversy between them, we can not consistently fail to make room for that of THOS. L. JONES. It appears in to-day's EAGLE to the exclusion of all other matter. Though lengthy we hope that all will read it who have followin this State between men holding the ed the subject thus far. It presents the question in a very different light from any that has yet been placed before the public. negro vote can neither hasten or delay the not think there will be any reunion, and We have very distinct views of our own concerning this matter, carefully made up power to secure to the negro the right of Radical policy has fixed that, and the mosity continues to exist. We hope this after an impartial hearing of all sides, but bitterness may in time die out, and that it is not proper that we should become a all Presbyterians may once more become partisan in an affair which has become one THE GRAIN CROP. of a strictly personal character. We have only to say that the position of Col. Jones did not make him as unhappy as we thought it would after reading the Governor's last.

THE Lexington Statesman says: "It was observed by t ose who noticed the pedigrees of the horses that ran at the races last week that the Lexington col s had almost disappeared from the track, and that their high place as winners of racers in quick time was taken by those of Australia and Leamington. What does this mean? Are Lexington colts no longer the good rare horses that they were some years ago? Will there not be found among the sons of his old age any more As-Lancasters? Has the glory of the Boston Gleacoe mingling of blood gone torever?

Others may claim the honors of the turf, and new favorites may usurp for a time the popular favor, but long will it be before the colts of any horses will reduce the time of making one, two, three or four miles so much as did Lexington and his colts."

At Peoria, Alinois, on Thursday, ex-Judge Mead insulted Judge Puterbaugh, while on the bench. After court adjourned Puterbaugh met Mead and dealt him a heavy blow in the face. Mead was caned by Judge Powell, many years ago, for using insulting language to him, while on the bench.

WORMALD-BLATTERMAN-On Tuesday norning, May 2tth, by Rev. J. E. Spillman, Wil-iam Wormald to Miss Lottie E. Blatterman. No

McCARTHEY-CALHOUN-At the M. E. Church, South, in this city, May 19th, by Rev. J. Rand, P. M. McCarthey to Miss Annie Calhoun.

PFRRY-HILES-At Rock Sp.ings, Bracken county, Ky. by Rev. W. P. Houston, Tuesday the 17th inst., Ar. Wm. H. Perry and Miss Lizzie R. Hiles. KELLY-STEARS-On the 2-d inst., at the residence of H. M. Bell, in Nicholas county, by Rev. Wm. Kennedy, James Kelly to Mary i. Stears, both of Harrison county.

DIED.

BISHOP—At her residence, near Elizaville, or Wednesday morning, at five minutes before is 'clock, May 25th, 1870, Mrs. Mary E. Bishop, wife of Jacob G. Bishop, Esq. TAYLOR—Near Flemingsburg May 10th, 1870, Mrs. Margaret Taylor, wife of Ro. in on Taylor, in the forty-fourth year of her age. McCALL.-In this city, on Wednesday, May 25, Wm. McCall, aged Thirty-eight years.

THE LIVING MACHINE.

Injure the main springs of a watch and every portion of the works become disordered. The human stomach is to the human system what that elastic piece of metal is to a chronometer. It influences the action of the other organs, and controls, to a certain extent, the whole living machine. The comparison may be carried further: for as the weakness or other imperf ctions of the main spring is indicated on the face of the time-pi ce, so also is the weakness or other disorder of the stomach be trayed by the face of the invalid. The complexion is sallow or faded, the eyes are deficient in lustre and intelligence, and there is a worn, anxious expression in the whole countenance which tel's as plainly as written words can do, that the grect tourisms of open whose office it is to minister to the wints of the body, and to sustain and lenew all it parts, is not performing its duty. It requires removering and tegulating, and to a complish thiend Hoster's Stomach Bitters may be truly said to be the ore thing; ectful. The broken mainspring of a watch may be replaced by a new one, but the tomach can only be repaired and strengthened, and this is one of the object of the famous we etable restorative which for eighteen years has been written as successful contest with dysopsia in all climates. As a specific for indirection it stands alone. When the resources of the pharmacopecia have been exhausted, withour, at best, doing more than midigating the complaint, a courte of this wholesome and palatable, yet powerful stomachic effects a perfect and permanent cure. In all cases of dyspepsia the liver is more or less disordered, and u bea this important gland, as wrill as upon the stomach and bowels, the Bitters act with singular distinceness, regulating and reinvigorating every secretive and assimil: ting organ on which bodily and mental health depend. trayed by the face of the invalid. The complexion

secretive and assimil: ting organ on which bodil, and mental health depend. Well-Placed Love.

Essays for Young Men, on the happiness well-placed affection, in early life, and the propriety of early Marriage, as a protection against the fearful abuses and social evils of the day. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

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The summer months will very soon be fairly ushered in with thefr sultry weather and long train of diseases. It is the season when nature can do l'ttle in recuperating our exhausted strength and when we are equired to foitify our physique against the dangersr arising from the universal prevalency of sickness. The only true safeguard is that sure and reliable tonic and invigora.or, MISBLER'S HEARS BLLTERS, which is indorsed and recommended by the medical faculty and by unnumbered thousands of persons, in every city, town and village in the country, "he have tested its remedial virtues, and by its aid, press. red or recovered their health. It will purif, the blood and secretions; cure every form of ind estion, and a ord immedia.e relief in cases of bysentery, 'olic, Cholora. Undora Morbus. and kindred, diseases. Provide yourself now against a time of need. Delays are often dangerous. twaw "The Heated Term" is Coming,

LOSS OF MANHOOD or Impotence, resulting from the follies of youth or other curses, young, cular. Female disorders speedily cured. Medicin by mail. Recent cases of Private disease cured i three days. No charge until cured. All confidential. Board and inursing! furnished. Our. Female Monthly Periodical remedy acts in 24 hours. Price

LADIES DESIRE WHAT MEN ADMIRE And this little thing is beauty. What do we say is beautiful? A transparent complexion and a luxthese questions because we have any doubts upon the subject.

We do not believe a the our contemporary that in the case specified—rather an extreme one—we would lose the respect the most common of the virtues—and much less of veracity. If Jones' first card was public mind will not be influenced in its estimate of the character of the parties by a duel or the result of one, because the duello is not even a test of courage—the most common of the virtues—and much less of veracity. If Jones' first card was thirty appear but twenty; and Lyon's Kathairon will keep every hair in its place, and make it grow will keep every hair in its place, and make it grow will keep every hair in its place, and make it grow like the April grass. It prevents the hair from turning gray, eradicates Dandruff, and is the finest most common of the virtues—and much less of veracity. If Jones' first card was forget the Magnolia Balm, lac'ss. New Appertismts

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an alley.

No 5. A NEWLY BUILT FRAME COTTAGE House on Water street, 35 feet front running back to the creek, with grounds sufficient for a garden. I will also se' some vacant lots below the factory and tan-yard lots.

I propose to sell each and all of the above mentioned proptety very 'no, and if desired, I will sell in five equal annual payments. Any person wishing to buy either viece of this property, I invite them to examine the same without delay. I have determined to sell and wish to close it out as rapidly as possible. Possession s. ven at once.

H. B. FRANKLIN. Flemingsburg, Ky.. May % 1870.

REAPERS

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Our stock of COACH TRIMMINGS, COACH WOOD-WORK, SPRINGS AND AXLES,

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John Hart & Co,'s celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes.
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And all other A 1 brands of caif, kip and morocoe shoes.

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Our Hat stock is large, comprising Fur, Brush and Men's and Boys' Wool Hats, MADE TO ORDER OWENS & BARKLEY, TERMS CASH

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may21
MAYSVILLE, KY

NEW GOODS AT

D. S. LANE'S,

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GRORGE COX. 1 DEALERS IN | W.H. COX

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

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Land Sile VOUR ATTENTION

HENDERSON COUNTY, KY. "LAND SALE,"

IS CORDIALLY INVITED TO THE

GRAND PRIZE SCHEME! Enterprize CHARTERED by the Legislature of Centucky, and endorsed and recommended by very leading official in the State, and upwards of W of her most prominent citizens

511 Prizes, - - - - - \$314.320! Comprising the richest river bottom tobacce farms a the wealthy county of Henderson, Ky., with all

Also about \$20,000 in GERRHACKS, being the entire rent money of the property for the years 1869 and 1879, which will be distributed to the the winners of the first seven prizes respect ally. Rent of the farms for 1869, was \$12 per acre, and it is confidently expected that they will equal or surpass this figure

Tickets Five Dollars The drawing will Positively take place JULY 4th, 1870, at M * SONIC TEMPLE LOUISVILLE, KY. Hundreds of our best citizens, have given thisun qualified certificates and endorsements of magnificent enterprise.

Every dollar invested by ticket h lder, is held in trust by the commissioners appointed by the legislature, until the drawing takes place and prizes are delicered. are delivered;
In order to have your tickets properly registered,
buy at once of your nearest club agent, or remit by
Express (prepaid), Draft, P. O. money order, or registered letter, to either of the following financial
agen:s who will furnish full descriptive circulars.
L. H. LYNE, Cashier Farmers Bank, Henderson, ALEXANDER, Commercial bank, Louis-

Kentucky. V. B. TYLER, Cashier Deposit Bank, Owensboro, Ky. Good Club Agents wanted everywhere. China, Glass and Queens war

ville, Ky. JOHN C. LATHAM, Pres. Bank Hopkinsville, Ky JAMES L. DALLAM, Commercial Bank, Paducah, B. G. THOMAS, Cashier Obs. Rept'r Lexington,

TUST RECEIVED. SINCE THE LATE

DECLINE IN GOLD

Stock of China!

WE HAVE RECEIVED A NEW AND SPLENDED

BOTH WHITE and GOLD BAND,

SOME OF THE MOST ELEGANT

DINNER AND TEA SETTS,

ever brought to this market, Also, some of the

Castors and Silver-Plated Ware ever before received. An endless variety of

GLASSWARE, WINDOW GLASS, LOOKING GLASSES, LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNEYS, KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS. STONEWARE,

TEA TRAYS & WAITERS. of which we propose to sell at EXCEEDING-BOTH WHOLESALE & RETAIL. G. A. McCARTHEY & BRO.,

China Depot, 30 East 2nd Street.
MAYSVILLE, KY.

Tailoring.

LOUIS STINE,

MERCHANT TAILOR

GENTS FURNISHER.

No. 43, east Second street, north side, MAYSVILLE, KY.,

respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he is in receipt of all SEASONABLE GOODS IN HIS LINE WHICH WILL BE MADE UP TO ORDER ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Keeps a full assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

which will be sold as cheap as can be bought in this

Maysville, Kentucky. Maj. Amos Hothaway and Hon. J. L. Johnson are named as candidates for Congress in the Second district

The Washington precinct was unanimous, or nearly so, for Jefferson for Sheriff-a compliment from his neighborhood very gratify- W. Morris; Secretary, L. A. McClintock; As-

Johnson Peck has been appointed Deptuy United States Marshal, to take the census in

Mason county, in place of L. B. Goggin, de There will be a match game of Base Ball on to-morrow at 2 o'clock, between the Sham-

rock and Stonewall Base Ball clubs, on the Forest Queen grounds. The subscription to the Newport and Bigcounty on Saturday last by several hundred

majority. The Maysville District Meeting of the M. E. Church South will be held in this city commencing on Wednesday the 8th of June and continuing on the following Sabbath. Bishop

Bose Ball.-There was a spirited and well contested match game of Base Ball played on Saturday last, between the Forest Queen's of this city, and the First Nine of Ripley The Maysville club won the game M. by a handsome score.

H H. Kavanaugh will preside.

The Democracy of Henry county have nominated Jno. G. Taylor for County Judge, E. P. Thomas, Sr., County Clerk, Polk Ditto, Sheriff, Geo. L. Petty. Assessor, Sol. Tingle, Jailer, W. W. Turner, Surveyor, and Nat Hardin, Corner.

The Masonic faternity of Milton, Trimble day.) Elisha S. Fitch, P. G. M. of Kentucky, will deliver the oration and conduct the services of the day, assisted by other prominent Masons of this State and Indiana.

Mason Abroad .- Mr. James M. Mitchell has just returned from a visit to Missouri. He found there three gentlemen who formerly lived in Mason county and moved hence to Missouri. Their farms adjoined, and the three had thirty-three daughters. If Craddock knows anything that can beat that let us have

Col. Thus. L. Jones arrived at his home in Newport on Thursday night last. It is presumed that his purpose in coming to Kentucky at this juncture is to be on the ground in readiness to accept any hostile invitation that may be extended to him. We have no apprehensions that blood will be shed in the day:

Col. M. C. Taylor, of Shelbyville, left his home about six weeks ago to visit Louisville on business, since which time nothing has been heard of him, and, as he had in his pos session a large quantity of money, his friends are apprehensive that he has met with foul prices fair. play. Col. Taylor is an unmarried man, be tween forty and fifty years of age.

berry supper on Thursday evening, June, 2d. They are making extensive preparations to Mason gave. For ourself, we care very litrender the entertainment a success. We do the how many Directors Bourbon may have, not doubt that they will do this so far as their but we do think she ought to give more toefforts can insure such a result, and we be- ward the enterprise than she has given. The speak for them a very liberal patronage.

The Weather .- It tried hard to rain yesterday, but did not succeed to its own satisfaction or that of any body else. The dust was pretty well laid and the grass wet, but beyond that very little. It seemed that the cool air had chilled all aspiration in that direction. The clouds have been gathering for days, however, and they will hardly all pass over without leaving traces behind.

Attempt at Murder .- On Saturday a man named McDaniel crept up behind another named Safford, with whom he had a short time before had a diffiulty, and struck him on the back of the head with a heavy bar of iron. The wounded man was from Augusta, but at the time was working in James Halls's plow factory. He was very badly injured. McDaniel was placed in jail and will be tried before the Mayor this morning.

Continued .- At the recent term of the Bracken Criminal Court an indictment of manslaughter was found against young Asbury for killing the late Wm. H. Reynolds. The case was continued until the next term of the Court in November, and the accused was released on bail for \$5,000. The exciteally subsiding, and the trial will be fair and pathy of all in their bereavement.

Cheering .- From present indications it will not be long before we will have a railroad to Paris. The Citizen of Tuesday says:

"We had a brief visit yesterday from T. J Glenn, Chief Engineer of the Maysville Railroad. Mr. Glenn was appointed, at the meet ing in Maysville last week, with Messrs. Dan'l Bibler and Wm. McClintock, a Committee to contract for the grading, masonry and bridging of the road from this point to Carlisle. The Committee met yesterday, and determined to contract for grading, &c., on the 1st of July. Mr. Glenn speaks cheeringly of the prospects of the road, and if our cit izens come up promptly to the support of the enterprise by the payment of their Railroad taxes at the earliest time possible the road will be pushed forward rapidly to comple-

The Convention .- The Democratic convention to nominate candidates for the different offices of the county will meet in this place on Monday, and the primary meetings of the two city precincts will be held to-day. Considerable activity has been manifested by the candidates, and their friends have entered into the canvass with much warmth. The principal interest concentrates around the rivalry for the sheriffalty, but it is impossible their belief that there will be one this year, throw light upon the manner in which the to say what the result will be. Some feeling As connected with this subject, we will say unfortunate man came to his death. It is of has also been exhibited in reference to the that an old man who is almost a monomani-County Judgeship. For ourself we have ac on the question, predicted several weeks been "a looker on in Benice," certainly having an interest in the result, but taking no the latter part of May, and the facts verify his be cleared up.—Glesgow Times. part in the maneuvering and manipulation | belief. steering clear of all cliques and cabals. We hope the Convention will present men for the

Church design to hold a strawberry Festival at some conflicting local interests, for while the City Hall in this city on Thurdsay and Fri some desire the selection of the river route the Executive Committee, the Democratic parday evenings, June 2d and 3d. A liberal and others prefer what is known as the 'ridge ty of Mason County met in convention at handsome display of Fruits, Flowers and handswork of the ladies will be presented, and route;" but all say that they will prefer any handswork of the ladies will be presented, and route to be taken rather than have no road at Monday, May 30th, for the purpose of nomi-News Dealer .- Mr. C. P. Shockley keeps all handiwork of the ladies will be presented, and route to be taken rather than have no road at Monday, May 30th, for the purpose of nomikinds of Magazines, &c., on Market Street | we trust that a liberal disposition on the part all. When railroads benefit whole commu- nating candidates for the different county ofof the public will be manifested, the more especially as these people have not before made cient to build them, it is but fair that the meeting, and earnest speeches were made by to the elective franchise makes every negro any appeal to our citizens for aid.

A R publican club was organized in Paris on the night of Monday, the 16th inst., the following being the officers chosen: President, Henry C. Hastings; Vice President, G. sistant Secretary, John J. Hall: Treasurer. The fly has commenced its ravages upon Harrison Jackson. After the organization the wheat in Warren county, and threatens had been effected, the club was addressed by total destruction of the crop in some neighand Dr. Moore, of Paris. About two hundred

dy Railroad. It was addressed by A. S: Berry, an ardent Democrat and an officer in the rebel service during the civil war. So the Democrats will recognize the negroes as legitimate voters in spite of the counsel of Mr. Craddock! We have not learned that Mr. Sandy Railroad was defeated in Campbell Berry invited any of the darkeys to dine with

> Mr. onic. - The attention of the Masons is directed to the following, viz:

EDITOR EAGLE.-Will you please announce your issue of to-day and Tuesday next that there will be a meeting of the Free Ma-sons at their Lodge Room in this place on Wednesday next, June 1st, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and officers for the next year for the Masonic Mutual Benefit Association. All Masons interested or who wish to become members are cordially invited to attend. Meeting at 7½ o'clock P. WM. 1UNT, President. T. Forman, Secretary.

There was a deplorable lack of harmony in the Democratic primary meeting at Oringeburg on Saturday last. We are not fuly informed as to the merits of the case, but understand that the row was between the friends of the candidates for sheriff. Such was the bitterness manifested that the meeting adjourned without sending delegates to county, have erected a commodious hall, the County Convention. Both parties claimwhich will be dedicated June 24th, (St. John's ed the delegation, and both determined to apply for admission into the County Con-

> The Owensboro Monitor says: "The greater portion of last season's tobacco crop of this county has been sold, but a cousiderable quantity remains undelivered, awaiting the condition of the roads and suitable weather to deliver it. A great portion of the growth of 1869 was badly injured by the frosts, and which-seriously diminished the anticipated returns by our planters. The following rates ruled as prices in this market for the current week: Good leaf, 7 to 9c; medium leaf, 6 to 8c; for trash and what is denominated black tobacco, 2 to 4c.

The following sale of stock took place at

One gray horse, \$127 75; one gray horse, \$96 00; one gray horse, \$91 00; one small gray mare, 14 years old and colt, \$65 00; one gray horse, \$165 60; one two year old mule, \$95 25.

All the horses sold but one, taken in at \$120. Plenty of stock on the market and

L. B. Goc 318. Some of our people think a little too much Strawberry Supper.-We are requested to was conceded to Bourbon in the election of say that the ladies of the Presbyterian Railroad Directors. That county has not yet Church, Southern Assembly, will give a straw- paid a dollar, and does not propose to give half as much in proportion to her wealth as road ought not to be crippled by an additional debt to build from Carlisle to Paris to until Bourbon gives as much in proportion to her wealth as the other counties.

> We happened to be in Flemingsburg last Monday, County Court Day, More people were assembled than generally come to Maysville to Court, and there was considerable stock sold on the streets. L. B. Goggin was conspicuous among the auctioneers. Benedict Kirk was there, looking like a prophet, and trying hard to enlist capitalists in a corn speculation, but he met with indifferent success. Judge Andrews had left for the Rowan Court and Judge Botts was pocketing most of the fees of litigants. Real estate had advanced in price, but there were no purchasers. The canvassers for subscriptions to the rail road had already \$17,000 on their lists, and were confident of increasing their figures to \$30,000. No doubt is entertained of the success of the project of building a branch road them all to recuperate. Tickets in the great Carr to Flemingsburg.

A Valuable Invention .- On Saturday we were shown a working model of a "sulky harrow and cultivator, and roller" invented by Mr. James A. Casey, of this city, and patentment on account of the sad affair is gradu- ed last October. It is a very valuable machine, as any farmer will at once agree when impartial. Mr. Reynolds was a man of very he is informed that by moving a lever, withbigh character, and his family have the sym- out leaving one's seat in the sulky, the harrow can be lifted from the ground and cleaned when choked" with weeds or grass. The harrow and cultivator can be taken out, and the roller be put in its place, and the roller can be made solid, as for small grain, or New York, that speaks in high terms of its following result, one delegate not voting: used for corn, as one pleases. A model of the machine may be seen at Richeson & Brodrick's, on Market street, in this city. Mr. Casey desires to sell county rights, and persons wishing to engage in the business of making and selling this important the medical colleges, and reflects great credit reported were called out and unanimously addition to agricultural machines can address

> The editor of the EAGLE does not profess to be a "clerk of the weather." He has not predicted that there would be a drought this year or any other year. But in an article published some days since he stated the prognos. a sink hole, across which some tications of several old farmers in this county, and gave the data upon which they based distance from the Barren line, They are their belief that there would be a severe supposed to be those of Bridges who disapdrought this year. It is a fact, and history peared mysteriously, last fall, from that shows it, that there was a wide spread drougdt | neighborhood, and never has been heard from in 1790, (not in 1784, as some of our ex- since. The remains were identified as those changes make us say.) According to the recol- of the missing man, from the peculiar con teen years, or in 1806, 1822, 1838, and 1854. formed foot of Bridges. They assume that such droughts always occur at intervals of sixteen years, and hence clue having been obtained which is likely to

different offices whom we can support without the Newport and Big Sandy Railroad has not say "great excitement exists over the new ark for some days past, adjourned on Thursknowing that we are voting for those unwor- yet been agitated in Bracken county, but the mines, which are paying from five to fourteen day. The annual Conference of the Church people of that county express themselves dollars to each man per day."

proportion to the ability of every indi-ter, for unity and harmony in the Democratic and this, it would seem, is the vidual. A tax, therefore, is the fairest and ranks, which were received with unanimous which the editor places upon Judge Craddock's convention was organized by letter, for he says: "All white men in Kenmeans. We do not doubt but that when electing Geo. L. Forman Chairman, and the question shall be presented to them in Thos. W. Wheatly Secretary, with F. H. Mil- did involve the idea or a practical, tangible shape, the people of ler and Andrew T. Cox as assistants. On equality of association. Those who use the Bracken, will be found not only in favor of motion of W. W. Baldwin the delegates from the road, but also in favor of the means by the different precincts in the County were which alone the road can ever be built. called upon to come forward and present tablished by law, and no social privileges re-Bracken has no debt of any consequence and could carry one of several hundred thousand mary conventions. The names of the follow will observe that Judge Craddock speaks of could carry one of several hundred thousand dollars without too great a strain upon the producers of the county. If the subscription shall be carried in Campbell to-day, the prosent Thursday night in favor of the subscription shall be carried in Campbell to-day, the prosent Thursday night in favor of the subscription shall be carried in Campbell to-day, the prosent Thursday night in favor of the subscription shall be carried in Campbell to-day, the prosent Thursday night in favor of the subscription shall be carried in Campbell to-day, the prosent Thursday night in favor of the subscription shall be carried in Campbell to-day, the prosent Thursday night in favor of the subscription shall be carried in Campbell to-day, the prosent Thursday night in favor of the subscription shall be carried in Campbell to-day, the prosent Thursday night in favor of the subscription shall be carried in Campbell to-day, the prosent Thursday night in favor of the subscription shall be carried in Campbell to-day, the prosent Thursday night in favor of the subscription shall be carried in Campbell to-day, the prosent Thursday night in favor of the subscription shall be carried in Campbell to-day, the prosent Thursday night in favor of the subscription shall be carried in Campbell to-day, the prosent Thursday night in favor of the subscription shall be carried in Campbell to-day, the prosent Thursday night in favor of the subscription shall be carried in Campbell to-day, the prosent Thursday night in favor of the subscription shall be carried in Campbell to-day, the prosent Thursday night in favor of the subscription shall be carried in Campbell to-day, the prosent Thursday night in favor of the subscription shall be carried in Campbell to-day, the prosent Thursday night in favor of the subscription shall be carried in Campbell to-day, the prosent Thursday night in favor of the subscription shall be carried in Campbell to-day, the prosent Thursday night in favor of the subscription shall be carried in Campbell to-day, the prosent Thur en, and the people of Bracken will soon be called on for action. It is hoped that their Garrison, W. P. Watkins, Thomas W. Whentresponse will not be hesitating or in the neg- ly, Wm. McClanahan.

Newport and Big Sandy Railroad.-A vote will be taken in Campbell county to-day on a win, Jr., Milton Brashairs. proposition to subscribe \$500,000 to aid in the construction of a Railroad from Newport to the mouth of Big Sandy River. One of the conditions of the subscription is that the entire amount shall be expended in Campbell county, and that no bonds shall be issued or tax levied until \$1,500,000 in all shall be subscribed. We have no data upon which to form reliable estimates as to the probable result of the vote. There seems to be a great deal of enthusiasm for the road on the part of its friends, but the most decided and bitter opposition on the part of many who are hostile to the tax. The names of a number of the largest tax payers in the county are given as favorable to the tax, and among them that of Col. James Taylor, who is, probably, the wealthiest man in Kentucky. We sincerely hope that the proposition may carry. Campbell county is not burthened by a debt of any description, and can very well afford the outlay now asked from her people. The probability is that the road will pay well, and, if so, it will be no burthen at ail. The construction of such a road is the only means by which Newport can hope to keep pace with Covington. If the proposition shall carry in Campbell, Bracken will be next applied to, and then Mason. If Bracken should also vote a date presenting his name before the conven liberal subscription, we know enough of the people of Mason to feel confident that they will not let the enterprise fall through for the The selection of a candidate for the office of want of aid from them. In any event how- County Judgeship being first in order. Jos ever, it cas be so arranged that the people of K. Sumrall and W. P. Coons were then put Mason will not be called upon to shoulder any in nomination and balloted upon with the foladditional ax until that for the Maysville and Lexington Railroad shall have ceased.

"Busted"-How to Recuperate.-Observe that young blood as he steps excitedly forth from Waddell's princely palace at the hour of three in the morning and moves briskly away Flemingsburg, on Monday last, County Court towards his home, acting as though in a rage with the very bricks he treads upon. What is the cause of all this strange excitement? Simply that he has been flighting the "tiger" and has come out "busted"-"dead busted." Look again, at that merchant, who a few days since was so starchy as he moved around his counting-room, "Lord of all he surveyed." What ails him now? Ah, that last drop of gold and the little "outside venture" were too much for him. He is now "busted" "clear busted." What can be the matter with that seedy looking gambler-the "stool-pigeon" who often John Mannen were then put in nomination wears such "loud" clothes and drives such for the office of Sheriff. There being no othstunning little turn-outs? He, too, has now gone the way of all earth and is "husted" for gone the way of all earth, and is "busted" flat. the following result: Here, again, is a lawyer, seedy, filthy, and threadbare, who hasn't seen a client with 'money in him" for ages, and there, a son of Esculapius, who hasn't been called to a patient for over six months, and no "prospects' ahead; there again, a cadayerous-looking "minister." who goes about with a sniveling whine, and is constantly endeavoring to make merchandise of his "eminent piety," but who for many a long year has not had the pleas ure of collecting a salary" or boring a congregation of sinners. These, all, all, are

'busted," completely "busted." But wait; here is another, more pleasing sight. Look at yonder beautiful young lady as she moves gracefully along the fashionable thorougfare, the cynosure of all eyes. Ah. she is spiendid, cheek as delicate as a rose, features chiseled by the noblest of artists; is she not bewitching to look upon? Yes, yes! She is gloriously "bust'-ed. Every one of being three nominations, a motion was these, and hundreds of others, whom time and space would fail us to enumerate, mu t receiving the lowest number of on votes the have the "spondulix." They were not born to be w'thout it; they need it; they deserve it. follows: Here, then, is offered the opportunity for Dobyns. Henderson County Prize Scheme will cheer the drooping spirits, and the day of drawing, now irrevocably fixed, will soon reveal fortune's same result and the name of Mr. Grant was

Koskoo.-This medicine is rapidly gaining the confidence of the people, and the numerous testimonials of its virtue, given by practitioners of medicine, leaves no doubt that it is a safe and reliable remedy for impurity of the blood, liver diseases, &c.

The last Medical Journal contains an ar ticle from Professor R. S. Newton, M. D., President of the E Medical College, City of curative properties, and gives a special recommendation of Koskoo to the practitioners of medicine. This is, we believe, the first nstance where such medicine have been officially endorsed by the Faculty of any of on the skill of Dr. Lawrence, its compounder, and also puts "Kuskoo" in the van of all other medicines of the present day.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFA'R.-Last week the remains of a man were found, in trees had been felled in Allen county, a short lections of a number of persons now living formation of the bones of one of the feet, the drought returned at regular inviews of six which corresponded with the "club," or de-

The whole affair is shrouded in mystery, no bors, that he was murdered but, so far, sus

PRIVATE advices from the new mines, nine The subject of a tax for a subscription to ty miles south of Rawlins' Springs, Wyoming, Conference of New Jersey, in session at New-

The ladies of the Southern Presbyterian warmly in favor of the enterprise. There are Mason County Democratic Convention. Social Equality and Equality of Associa- SALT, Pursuant to a call from the chairman of

MAYSVILLE No. 1 .- . Thomas Williams, W.

The proposition which Judge Craddock discusses in his letter is, that equality in all civil and political rights guaranteed to the W. Baldwin, Dr. James Shackleford, George negro will necessarily lead to social equality; not that every negro, no matter how ignorant or vigorous he may be, shall occupy a social level with every other negro, or with the white man, far his superiors in intelligence and moral worth, but that the negro race will have the right to claim to be placed upon the same level of social equality with all other races in

MAYSVILLE No. 2 - John A. Keith,

Dover No. 3.-Charles Osborne, Thomas

MINERNA No. 4.—Benjamin Kirk, James T.

GERMANTON ' No 5 .- John Killgore, James

SARDIS No. 6.-W. R. Browning, John Hen-

MAYSLICK No. 7.-James M. Piper, W. F.

LEWISBURG, No. 8 .- James H. Rice, John

OR NGEBURG, No. 9.-Jacob Thomas, John

Washington, No. 10,-George L. Forman,

Phomas M. Downing, F. M. Weedon, with Dr.

The names of the delegates as above, hav-

ng been read to the convention, and each

having promptly responded, it was moved

that they retire to the Council Chamber to

make nominations. A motion was then made

by Dr. James Shackleford, that every candi-

tion pledges himself to abide its final decis

ion. The motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. Sumrall was then declared the unani-

nous nominee of the Convention with its

For the office of County Attorney, Messrs.

nomination and voted upon with the follow-

delegates from the Orangeburg precinct, in

ed unanimous with the warm support of the

For the office of county Assessor the name

nomination and the ballot taken with the

The nomination of Parker was made unan-

Grant were presented as candidates. Ther

T. Cockrell and W. S. Beaucamp were put in

members of the Convention.

following result.

dropped.

inanimous

Result of third ballot

appointed by the convention.

hearty support pledged him.

MURPHYSVILLE, No. 11.-W. R. Prather.

R. Lashbrook, George Humphries, W. A. Al-

Chanslor, George W. Powell, Thomas B.

A. Curran, T H. Long.

B. Lee, P. L. Parker.

Morgan, Alternate,

lowing result.

For Sumrall

Frank ...

Jeffe: son ...

S. Frazee, Thurman Pollock.

Reynolds:

E. O. Piles, Alexander Maddux, John Bald-

the country
Judge Craddock has nowhere asserted that the equality of which he spoke in his letter means an equality of c sociation. He says: "Nevertheless, the negro will be polled at our approaching elections, and, as a body, will be voted against the Democratic party; and the question is, shall the party struggle for his suffrage? If it does, it must go a step fur-ther—it must recognize his right to hold office, and to an equal participation in the emoluments of a party triumph. And not only so, it must recognize him as an equal-a peer in social as well as in political cir-It would be unjust to employ the negro as a legitimate voter to obtain political pow-er, and at the same time ignore his claim upon the party which he contributed to elevate. It would be unjust to meet him at the ballot box as an equal, and then discard him from social intercourse, on account of color or previous condition alone; and having taken these steps it but necesitates others. what ground will you exclude negro children from the common schools? Can you, with any show of propriety, or with any prospect of success, solicit his suffrage and deny him a seat at your dinner-table, or a place in your parlor, or his children the benefits of the common schools?" This is, we presume, the nonsensic I portion of Judge Craddock's letter to which the editor refers. Suppose the editor were himself a candidate, not an unreasonable supposition, and two voters were to come to see him at his house about dinner onr; and suppose one of the voters to be a white man, low in circumstances, and having but little influence, and the other to be a n gro of moral worth, a man of property and of large influence with those of his color; and after the editor had fully presented to these voters his claim on them for their suppore, dinner is aunounced, what would the editor of the EAGLE do? Would be say to the negro "Sir, you go to my kitchen, where your din white man, and say, "You, sir, will please walk into my dining room, and eat with me and my family?" We suppose Judge Craddock had just such a state of case in his mind when he wrote the last sentence of the above Nominations for County Clerk being next quotation from his letter. We are anxious to in order the name of Mr. Geo. W. Sulser was know what the good sense of the editor of the and there being no other candidate EAGLE would suggest to him upon such an ocpresented for this office he was unanimously casion. In this state of case the question would arise which is stated by Judge Cradnominated with the hearty support of the lock: "Can you, with any show of propriety r with any prospect of success, solicit his suf rage and deny him a seat at your dien .-table Garret S. Wall and W. S. Frank, were put in or a place in your parlor, or his children the efits of the common schools?" The editor may draw nice distinctions between "social equality" and "equality of assoc ation;" stil it occurs to us that there is but one solution to the case stated, and that is, that if the ne

There was a misunderstanding between the regard to their instructions, and two of them did not vote on the above nominations. The Thomas, for mayor, is elected by a consider able majority. nomination of Mr. Jefferson was then declar-

Maysville Markets. CORRECTED EVERY OTHER DAY BY H. GRAY & CO. Wholesale Grocers, corner Second and Sutton stre of S. L. Grant and W. L. Parker were put in COFFEE, Common to choice per 1b .. SUGAR New Orleans, per lb .. 14@145 Porto Rico, per lb.... Demarara, per lb.... Soft refined, per lb.... Hard refined, per lb... 151/2@161 MCLASSE

New Orleans, per 1/2 bbl. New Orleans, per bbl...

made and carried to drop the one candidate second ballot. The first ballot was taken as WHISKY er gallon. PROVISIONS ard, per lb. rbbl, Ne. 1.. No. 2. 1/2 bbl No. 1.. A second ballot was also taken with the RAGS. Per 1b. SEED. The nomination of Mr. Carr was made Timothy .. TALOW. CANDLES Mr. Samuel Riley was presented before the

BEESWAX-Prime yellow per lb... The tollowing names from each of the pre-BEANS. Choice navy..... cincts to constitute the Democratic executive BUTTER committee of the county having been already BAGGING Kentucky, 21b Middling...... Rope, per lb... PRECINCT No. 1.—Maysville, Jas. H. Hall. " 2.-Maysville, Alex. Maddox " 3.-Dover, Lewis H. Long.

Java, per lb...... Mocha, per lb..... CHEESE Factory, per lb ... EGGS-Shippers count, per dozen FISH-" 9.-Orangeburg, Peter Lash Mackerel, No. 1 per bbl FLOUR, Fancy per bbl..... "10.-Washington, J. F. Perrie. FEATHER "11.-Murphysville, J. S. Pra-GRAIN. Wheat, No. 1 Ky. white mously chosen as Chairman of the Committee

sult of their deliberations and the convention adjourned, sine die. T. W. WHEATLY, F. H. MILLER, Secretaries, GEO. L. FORMAN, Chairman.

" 4.-Minerva, Benjamin Kirk,

" 5.-Germantown, E. Lloyd.

" 6 .- Sardis John Collins.

" 7 .- Mayslick, Hiram Dye.

brook.

ther.

Dr. James Shackleford was then unani

ed to the Court House and reported the re-

8.-Lewisburg, Jas. H. Rice

THE African Methodist Episcopal Church in New York is in session in Brooklyn.

[From the Frankfort Yeoman.] The criticism of the editor of the Maysville which he makes upon some of the posiwhole community should bear the burthen in Judge Emery Whitaker and Hon. E. C. Phis-equal socially to every white man, or each negro socially equal to every other negro; tucky have been since the foundation of the ommonwealth socially equal, but this never term social equality understandingly, which Mr. Craddock does not, mean by it simply that there shall be no difference of caste es-

The names of Mr. Perry Jefferson and Mr. gro is sent to the kitchen his vote will be lost,

THE result of the municipal election in Nerfolk, Virginia, can not be known until the official returns are given. The vote is very close. The last report gives the Conservative ticket thirty majority. The Radicals in Portsmouth, headed by Philip,

and if invited to dine at his table with his

family and his white guest, there would be "so-

For the office of county Jailor the names .\$4 50@70 of Messrs. A. Dobyns, Wm. Carr and John L. 1@125 75@8 1 20a2 00 \$27 50

convention for the office of county Surveyor WOODEN WARE. and unanimously nominated. Messrs. Magnus Tubs, nest three.... Washboards. nomination for the office of Coroner with the CINCINNATI MARKET, [Corrected every other day.]

> . \$2 25@2 30 20@23 25@251/2 Extra star car, per lb... Paraffine per lb...... Choice Rio, per lb 23@23½ 26@29 43@46

14@141/2 \$29@30 ... \$5 75@6.0 Live geese, prime to choice lb 70@78 for the ensuing year. The delegates repair- HEMP. Dressed single Ky., per lb... 12% @13 HIDES,

> IMY, Tight pressed, per tun.......\$15@17 New Orleans, per gallon...... Extra golden syrup, per gal... MOLASSE ugar cured, canvassed, per lb. LARD. Prime city per lb. SEED.

Kanawha, per bbi SUGARS NEW KENTUCKY LEAF.

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Fine cut, chewing...
Bright Pounds, common.
Pounds, medium...
Pounds, fine...
Kentucky Twist...
VIRGINIA LEAF. VIRGINIA LEAF.
Lugs, per pound......
Medium leaf. per lb....
Fine leaf, per lb....

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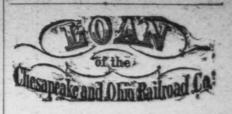
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they were painfully afficient, have been radically cured in such great numbers in abnoot every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses. Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this uncern and unfelt tenant of the organism undergines the country. they were painfully afflict

without exciting a suspicion of it is presence. Again, a seems to bread infection throughout the body, and hen, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop nto one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the letter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or leart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows to presence by cruptions on the skin, or foul tile. neart, or tumors formed in the liver, ts presence by cruptions on the skin, of tions on some part of the body. Hen sional use of a bottle of this Sursupe sional use of a bottle of this Sarsasparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate wifef, and, at length, cure, by the use of this SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrojulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

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IN THE HIGHEST STYLE OF THE ART

Dull not device by coldness and delay."

He goes to Louisville and to Covington, and sends others also, as I have been informed, to find out whether I had made the statement in those places; he might have gone to my immediate friends and relatives—my father-in-law, brother-in-law, even my wife-and he could have heard nothing that would have made evide ce, for it never existed. He is driven back to his own domicil, the sanctity of his own family, which he violates, and there he thinks he has found the material. He has even attempted to skulk behind the drapery of fair woman, and place her hus-baid in an' gonism to me; said even on one occasion, as I am informed, that I would have to settle the matter with a gentleman, well known to me, of courage and honor, and the repo.. went forth involving our names in a difficulty. But I had no apprehension that that gentlemen would place himself in defense of anything which he did not know to be true, and especially against a friend. But the Governor! Oh, shade of Virginia chivalry, canst thou veil the deformity of

thy degenerate son!
Look for a moment at the reason and sens of this thing I go home and mingle with my constituents freely, have daily intercourse with gentlemen all around me in Covington and Newport, never a wor about seeing a paper and names upon it for Burbridge, to th even in the inmost recess s of my family cir-cle; but I am in ted to the Governor's ban-quet, and the before the assemble I Legis-lature and many others, I raise this dreadful hobgoblin, and slander my colleagues, with whom I am on terms of perfect friendship I even present the frightful apparition in the Governor's private parlor and before ladies. What the impelling motive? What the intent? Fellow itizens, is it like the man who addresses you, or does it bear the slightest shadow of reason and truth? The motive was not with me, but facts and circumstances mainting enother direction. point in another direction.

But even if these charges which the Gover nor brings against me were true, which I never can admit, or had I inadvertently used any language capable of misconstruction upon so portentors a subject, was it becoming in him on the 10th, as he admits, and per baps before the smoke of the engine which carried me away was lost in the air, (for I left him at the depot.) to begin to circulate his recollection of a private conversation un-der the sanctity of his own roof, even if it occurred, as he pretends, before a few of his family circle? Why, if he thought there had been anything in it, or attached any importance to it, as the "dear rriend of mine" which calls himself, can you imagine that he would not have referred to it in the long conversation in the bed-room the second night probably again and again, or on the walk to the depot in the morning, to bave satisfied himself as to my words or meaning? But he me, from the hour it was spoken until that 'haste and excitement letter' came of the 18th March. It might be well for Kentucky gentlemen to beware how they visit the Gov-ernor's palace," for the present term at least. unless indeed their honors are insured be-

fore they enter its portal

See the infamy. A man high in position
appears "to God and the people of Ken ucky
for honor, truth, fidelity, and uprightness, in both official and private life," and makes a great statement which, I am convinced, he thows to be false, and then attempts to prove it upon one who has been his best friend. Oh, Heaven! I had not supposed that human manness could have descended so deep. I have known this man long and well, but owe him nothing. The obligation, if any, is to me, and he knows it. I have stood by him when others faltered and abandoned. I have always overlooked his weak points, which were not few, and appreciated his stronger ones; but his present shewing revels what was probably a ways in him, and what now in his dilemma would "no longer down." To save himself he would tarnish the agent of his friend of (wenty years and the nonor of his friend of twenty years, and sthough he oils him with his tangent return though he oils him with his tongae, yet pre sents him to the people of Kentucky as a nar. I may forgive, but never, never forget. The unpleasant memories of this friendship I throw to the dogs; the purer ones I blow to

The executive mansion of Kentucky has been occupied by illustrious names, the Shel-bys, the Deshas, the Garrards, the Scotts, the Clarks, the Letchers, the Wickliffes, the Crittendens, Moreheads, Powells, Helms, and others; but it was reserved for this ignoble son of noble Virginia first to tarnish the hon-or of the house. What would a man not do who has done as he? Might he not pour poison in the cup of his invited f. iend, or draw with a deadly chloroform the breath of his sleeping guest? For what is honor but life; yea, sweeter than life itself. Has the executive mansion of Kentucky become a corner for gossip and falsehood and foul slander, to "knot and gender in?" Has the blood of the Borgias sprung from the tomb of ages, and become vivilied in the person of Kentucky's Governor?

But the inquiry is now one of veracity be-tween the Governor and myself. We are both in responsible places. I shrink not from the investigation, and invite it from infancy to present age. I call up the proud men of Virginia and Carolina, where we and our families are both well known, let them speak from boyhood to early manhood; yes, early manhood, and on. I call up the brave and gellant men of our adopted State, who have known us for twenty years and more, and I place before them my word and integri-ty as a man against hi But in this business. of which he is the arch perpetrator, has not the "mischief of his own lips" covered him?
Let not an evil speaker be established in the

I now dismiss the subject, and would fain hope for good and all. It has been long and tedious to me, perhaps more so to my read-ers. But how shall I dismiss this whilom nd, now so false and treacherous?

Hence, from my sight and memory forever ro thou-shall I say, liar, slanderer, coward from the presence of honest men and gen-tlemen; and if before this unhappy strife shall end, blood shall flow, whether I or an-ether may fall. I brand thy brow with the blackness of Cain; wander up and down in the earth, wear the mark as long as thou livest; and when thou diest thou shalt surely so

expear before thy God.

Ly countrymen, if in what I have said language is employed which falls upon your cars as violent and unnecessary, I ask your pardon, but beg you to reflect that it comes from a man sensitive in the extreme, who feels that a serious attempt has been made to round his honor and blast his reputation before the State and the world. But I trust that in your judgment the coils so artfully woven around me are shivered into atoms and that I stand before you in the sunlight of truth. But, "come what, come may," I am at peace within; for as I stand before God and cain's and angels, in all I have said, to the best of my knowledge, I have spoken the

Falsehood and vice oft for a season prevail against truth and virtue, but I calmly and nfidently abide the issue.

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again;
The eternal years of God are her's;
But error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies among her worshipers,"
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS LAURENS JONES. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1870.

The Missing Kentuckian.

The LaCrosse (Wis.) Democrat of the 18th inst. says: "The Chief of Police received a telegram from friends of the old Kentuckian who was lost on the War Eugle inquiring about him, and offering a liberal reward for

chout him, and offering a liberal reward for the recovery of his body. His name was Sanford McBrayer, of Danville, Ky. It is now more than likely that his body will be found in the hull when it is raised, as he was undoubtedly burned nearly up."

The clerk of the Linden House, Watertown, Wisconsin, writes to the Courier-Journal that a Mr. C. G. Camp, of this city, stopped at that house on Friday before the disaster, and left by train for LaCrosse to take passage on the War Eagle. He was a stout, robust man, from fifty to fifty-five years old, shaved quite clean, had a heavy plain gold chain, and in dark blue clothes, the suit all made from the same piece.

Albert's Column.

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Leaving the foot of Main street—leaves Cincinnati every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Portsmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 o'clock, A. M. stopping at all way and regular landings.

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JAMES SMITH.

SPRING TRADE 1870.

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1870.

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AND RELIEVE MY MIND AT ONCE

From the Fearful Dread of Fire

Which is the certain, and positive result, sooner or later from a defective flue. All smoke and fire flues are in a measure defective, and especially so when piping for stoves come in close proximity to wood. They are dangerous and unreliable, either with or without Crocks, as the numerous fires occurring where they are used as a means of safety amply prove. These crocks necessarily contract and expand, being the effect of the change of temperature from heat to cold, causing them to crack, thereby rendering them most insecure when you suppose you have the greatest safey. The great majority of the conflagrations in this country originate from some defection in the flue when pipes are used as conductors of heat and smoke, and it will continue to be so, until the crocks are dispensed with and something more reliable and durable is substituted. This defect and uncertainty is at once removed and security made available when it is desired, by

J. B. HARRIS' PATENT

FIRE PROOF JACKET! Which has been examined, proved, and highly

and urgently recommended. and urgently recommended.

Germantown, Bracken co.. Ky., }

September 10th, 1868. }

We, the Committee, appointed to examine and report upon the great security given to property and life, by the introduction of J. B. HARRIS' FIRE PROOF JACKET, would respectfully and urgently recommend it to the consideration of the Directory of the Mason and Bracken Agricultural Association, as eminently deserving their approval, by an appropriate premium,

J. W. Crum.

Premium Awarded.

Having obtained of the United States letters pathent for a Safety Jacket, which is warranted to resist the most intense heat that may be applied to it in the position and purpose for which it is intended. It is a sure protection from accidents by fire originating from defective flues, or where iron pipes are used as conductors for smoke or heat. It is applicable to all piping that may become overheated, and is warranted to give satisfaction where wood or other combustible material may be placed in close proximity thereto. I am now ready to apply my invention to stores, dwellings, factories, ships, steamboats, railroad cars; &c., wherever pipes, as conductors, are made dangerous by being overheated, and security desired, I will sell, on application, rights to manufacture or to use the above invention; also, territorial rights, to such as may wish to engage in selling privileges, either by State or county. Orders solicited and security warranted. Apply, giving the size of pipe used in the Flue, to

State and County Rights for Sale.

Grocern and Commission Merchants TO THE TRADE.

We take this method of informing the business community at large, and our immediate customers in particular, that we have determined to cut off the general Grocery department of our trade, and herealter confine ourselves exclusively to the pur-chase and sale of

BUYING AND Selling Goods on Commission. Corner of Second and Market streets.

RETAIL

and a complete assortment in every department of Family Grocery and Feed Store,

Hay, oats, shorts, corn, &c., sold reasonably for CASH, Butter, cheese, game, poultry, eggs, and all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE ought at market prices COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

HAMILTON GRAY & Co..

FORWARDING and COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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Stoves and Timware. N. COOPER,

No 21 & 23, SECOND ST., Opposite Court

I have determined to sell out my large stock o COOKING STOVES

TIN, WOODEN & STONEWARES, FRUIT JARS, ICE CHESTS,

Water Coolers, Cream Freezrs, &c. At Prices barely to COVER COST.

Now is the time to buy CHEAPER than ever was sold in this market. ju9tw&w NEW STOVE AND TIN STORE Bark or Iron.

[Successor to Power & Spalding.]

SECOND ST., SOUTH SIDE, MAYSVILLE, Would respectfully call the attention of the public to the variety and styles of stoves which he now offers for sale, in this market, of the most modern improvement, for wood or coal, combining all the qualities, making them first class stoves, in beauty of design, economy of fuel, and quickness of operation.

These stoves, which comprise a great variety in design, size and price, have been selected from the best stove markets in the country, and will warrant the highest recommendations to meet the wants of the public.

HIS FINE PARLOR AND JAMB GRATES Have been selected with great care, and for variety, neatness of design and fineness of finish, cannot be surpassed.

I also have a fine assortment of fancy Japannec ware, toilet setts, brass kettles, cream freezers, &c. I will manufacture and keep constantly on hand

And am prepared to offer to the trade such inducements as cannot fail to be satisfactory. Particular attention paid to Roofing, Guttering, Spouting, and General job work.

AST All work done by me warranted to give satisfaction. The highest price paid for old copper brass and iron.

HUGH POWER.

TIN WARE.

mo

PHYSICIANS.

Buchu

NEW YORK, August 15th, 1868.

Allow me to call your attention to my

Preparation of Compound Extract Buchu.

CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

J. W. CRUM, T. NORRIS. A. SOWARD. The component parts are BUCHU, LONG LEAF

> Mode of Preparation. - Buchu, in vacuo. Junip-r berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cuebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtain from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.
>
> Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark

olor. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle) leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients, The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermenta tien; upon inspection, it will be found not to be Tincture, as made in Pharmacopæa, nor is it a yrup-and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflamation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of pre Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and

With a feeling of confidence, I am, very respectfully. H. T. HELMBOLD. Chemist and Druggist, of 16 Years' Experis

that upon inspection it will meet with your appro

LIQUORS, TEAS, CIGARS, & TOBACCOS, From the Largest Manufacturing Chemist in the World.]

> NOVEMBER 4, 1854. "I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD; occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have

een favorably impressed with his character and WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN. Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists,

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Is the great specific for Universal Lassitude, Pros

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en and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD' EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity ensues.

The constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strength

Helmbold's Fluid Extract of Buchu,

In affections peculiar to females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention. Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Ulterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, or

Helmbold's Fluid Extract of Buchu and Improved

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the decline or chance of life.

Will radically exterminate from the system dis eases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience r exposure, completely superceeding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury, in all these diseases. MEETS WITH GREAT SUCCESS IN THE CURE OF

Use Helmbold's Fluid ExtractBuchu

In all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating. and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and ore strengthening than any of the preparations of

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate contutions, procure the remedy at once. The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is cerain to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diu-

etic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the Sold by Druggists everywhere. PRICE-\$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$6.50. Delivered to any

escribe symptoms in all communica

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As a Great and Good Medicine,

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which are constantly being received from Physicians, and persons who have BEEN CURED by its use. is CONCLUSIVE PROOF OF its REMARKABLE VALUE.

AS A BLOOD PURIFIER

IT HAS NO EQUAL

BRING POSITIVELY THE

Most Powerful Vegetable Alterative

YET DISCOVERFD.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

"The life of the flesh is in the Blood," is a Scriptural maxim that science proves to be true. The people talk of bad blood, as the cause of many diseases, and like many popular opinions of bad blood is founded in truth.

The symptoms of bad blood are usually quite plain—bad bigestion—causes imperfect nutrition, and consequently the circulation is feeble, the soft tissues loose their tone and elasticity, and the tongue becomes pale, broad, and frequently covered with a pasty, white coat. This condition soon shows itself in roughness of the skin, then in Revertive and ULCERATIVE diseases, and when long continued, results in serious lesions of the brain, liver, lungs, or urinary apparatus. Much. very much, suffering is caused by impure blood. It is estimated by some that one-fifth of the human family are effected with scrotula in some form.

When the Blood is pure, you are not so liable to any disease. Many impurities of the Blood arise from impure diseases of large cities. Eradicate every impurity from the fountain of life, and good spirits, fair skin and vital strength will return to you.

KOSKOO,

LIVER INVIGORATOR! STANDS UNRIVALLED.

Being the Only Known Medicin'

that EFFICIENTLY stimulates and CORRECTS the hepatic secretions and functional DERANGL-MENTS of the LIVER, WITHOUT DEBILITATING the system. While it acts freely upon the liver instead of copious purging, it gradually changes the discharges to a perfectly natural state.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT AND OF SOME OF THOSE DIS-

EASES PRODUCED BY IT. A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, som times headache; bitter or bad taste in the mouth, internal heat; in many cases a dry teasing cough: unsteady appetite; sometimes sour stomach, with a raising of the food; a bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides; aggravating pains in the sides, back, or breast, and about the shoulders; constipation of the bowels; piles, flatalence, coldcess of the extensible the

KOSKOO,

Persons unacquainted with the structure and functions of the kidneys cannot estimate the importance of their healthy action.

Regular and sufficient action of the Kidneys is as important, nay, even more so, than regularity of the bowels. The Kidneys remove from the blood those effective matters which, if permitted to remain, would speedily destroy life. A total suspension of the urinary discharges will occasion death from thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

When the Urine is voided in small quantities at the time, or when there is a disposition to Urinate more frequently than natural, or when the Urine is high colored or scalding with weakness in the small of the back, it should not bo trifled with or delayed, but KOSKOO should be taken at once to remedy the difficulty, before a lesson of the organs takes place. Most of the diseases of the bladder originate from those of the kidneys, the Urine being imperfectly secreted in the kidneys, prove irritating to the bladder and urinary passages. When we recollect that medicine never reaches the kidneys except through the general circulation of the Blood, we see how necessary it is to keep the Fountain of Life Pure,

KOSKOO

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS

Almost nine-tenths of our people suffer from nervous exhaustion, and are, therefore, liable to its concomitant evils of mental depression, confused ideas, softening of the brain, insanity, and complete breaking down of the general health. Thousands are suffering to-day with broken-down nervous systems, and, unfortunately, tobacco, alcohol. late hours, over-work, [mental and physical], are causing diseases of the nervous system to increase at a fearful ratio.

The symptoms to which diseases of the nervous system giverise, may be stated as follows: A dull, heavy feeling in the head, sometimes more or less severe pain or headache; Perio ical headache, diszincess, noises or ringing in the head; confusion of ideas; temporary loss of memory; dejection of spirits: starting during sleep; bad dream; heeltation in answering questions; dulness of hearing; twitching of the face and arms, &c., which if not promptly treated, lead to paralysis, delirium, ing sanity, impotency, apoplexy, &c., &c.

Is NOT a secret quack remedy. FORMULA around each bottle, Recommended by the best Physicians, eminent divivines, editors, druggists.

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Their Topography, Population, National Products Business, Wealth, Social Advantages and in dacements to those in quest of HOMES, HEALTH, OR PLEASURE.

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g a full line of Goods, which I well selsale and Retail at reasonable rates.

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WHITE LAWN SUITS,

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Is a remedy of Wonderful Efficacy in the cure of diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. In these Af-fections it is as near a specific as any remedy can be, It does its work kindly, silently, and surely. The re-lief which it affords is both certain and perceptible.

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